Administration Report
Nawanagar State
1919-20 & 1920-21

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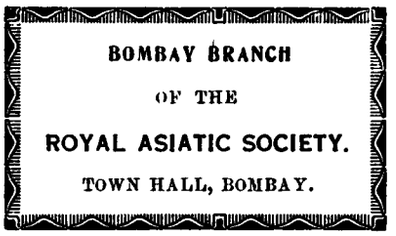

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

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FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

No. 407 of 1920-21.

JAMNAGAR,
1st August, 1920.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
RANJITSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness,

On behalf of my colleagues, the Revenue and the General Secretary and as one of them, I have the honour to submit, as directed by Your Highness, the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1919-20 together with the Appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,
PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

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Summary of Events of the Administration of the Nawanagar State for the Year 1919-20.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a first class State in Kathiawar, lies in the north-western portion of the Province of Kathiawar between 22°–58′ and 21°–44′ north latitude and 69°–10′–30″ and 71°–33′–30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Runn of Cutch; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol, Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath Prant and on the west by the Okha Runn and the Arabean sea. It contains 32 ports and roadsteads–large and small–the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals: Panchkoshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorana being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly and Bhanwad hilly and in part mountainous; the principal ranges of the hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop: of these mount Venu the highest peak of Barda is 2,057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1,938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und, the Sasoi, the Ghee, the Sani, the Nagmati, and the Rangmati.

Climate and rain-fall.

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and of the Barda hills is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 18–58 inches.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawar, although the average quality of its land is slightly inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the census of March 1911 is 3,49,400 or 12,821 more than in the census of 1901; of these 2,76,799 are Hindus, 52,319 Mahomedans, 20,056 Jains and 226 other castes.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute; of this sum Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaekwar and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi. This State exacted in old times, a tribute from the rest of Kathiawar and its levy was known as "Khichdi". It was sometimes called the Ghoda Vero.

Gross revenue

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 47,35,824.

Tours of His Highness

7. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb visited Simla, Delhi, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Alwar, Palanpur, Bombay, Poona, Dhrangadhra, Porbandar, Limbdi, Rajkot and other places, besides visiting every Mahal Headquarters in the State for the usual inspection and for personally interviewing the agriculturists and cultivators, which is a leading item in the programme of His Highness' district tours. His Highness went to Delhi more than once, in connection with the Conference of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and as a member of the Permanent Committee appointed by the Conference in November 1919. It was with great delight that His Highness responded to the cordial invitation of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, and attended the splendid festivities arranged with such magnificence, to celebrate the marriage of Nawabzada Shri Yavar Hussen Khanji, who, alas, succumbed to Influenza within a month of the event.

His Highness was invited by Lieutenant General Sir Pratapsinhji Bahadur, Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, to attend the marriage ceremony of the younger Kumari Saheba of His late Highness the Maharaja Shri Sardarsinhji Bahadur of Jodhpur, with H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Rewa. His Highness attended the function. His Highness also went to Bikaner to witness the betrothal of the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Bikaner, at the cordial invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur.

Birth day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

8. The birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings on the 3rd of June, 1919. Prayers were offered by various communities in their appropriate places of worship for the welfare of His Imperial Majesty.

Birth day of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

9. His Highness' birth-day was duly celebrated on the 29th August 1919. Many guests came to Jamnagar on the occasion; His Highness the Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot were among the distinguished visitors. The usual Darbar was held on the auspici-

ous day and an interesting programme of sports was organised by the High School boys, who carried it out most successfully. There was also the annual prize distribution at the Ananda Bawa Orphanage, presided over by His Highness the Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, and a banquet at the Lal Bangalow closed the rejoicings of the day. Annual prize distribution of the High School took place on the next day, when Major Mosso, Political Agent, Halar Prant, presided and distributed the prizes.

Peace celebrations.

10. The successful termination of the Great War was celebrated in this State, as in other parts of India and public rejoicings were held throughout the State for four days from the 13th to the 16th December 1919. It was truly a national affair; a round of entertainments was arranged everywhere, which occupied and delighted the public mind from day to day: on Sunday, prayers were offered in their respective places of worship by all classes of people; fairs were held on Monday and Tuesday which attracted thousands of people to the principal towns; the poor and the destitute were sumptuously fed on Monday; there were public sports in Jamnagar on Saturday and Sunday; theatrical performances, cinema shows, and various other means of rejoicings were arranged and availed of by the people. On the last day, a banquet was given at the Lal Bungalow, followed by illuminations and fireworks.

The title of G. B. E.

11. His Highness was gazetted G. B. E. (military) on the New Year's Day, this distinction being conferred in appreciation of the war services of His Highness and the Nawanagar State. The subjects were extremely gratified at this mark of approbation from the gracious Sovereign.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Alwar

12. An interesting function took place in Jamnagar on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Alwar in May 1919. The foundation ceremony of the Jay-Mandir or Council Hall was performed by the distinguished guest at the request of His Highness who in indicating the need of such a building outlined the scope and purpose of the Advisory Council. His Highness said, "I will briefly indicate the constitution of the Advisory Council. I would begin by informing Your Highness that we do not belong to a school that idolizes democracy for democracy's sake, and leaves but a thin line between anarchy and all-men-rule. I know Your Highness is an ardent advocate of popular rule in the sense that weighty, stable and reasoned public opinion should be at the back of strong, beneficient, paternal government. Dasaratha, and Yudhisthira ruled as autocrats, but who would say that they flouted public opinion or spurned weighty

councel at any time. Sensibility to such opinion was at times carried to an incredible pitch, as when we see Shree Ramchandraji forsaking his queen because an isolated rumour took liberties with her pure name. Even in later times our Emperors convened assemblies of carefully selected elders whose opinion was sought in consultative gatherings regularly called and conducted. Ashoka's Council of one thousand Elders is an instance.

With such patterns before us, it is not difficult to work out a constitution that aims at securing the representation and advice of such interests, as are stable, sound and trustworthy, intellectually, commercially and otherwise. The Nawanagar Council consists 57 members at present, of whom 19 are officials, 19 are pure agriculturists, and 19 represent commercial and professional classes, such as merchants, pleaders, medical men, engineers etc., It will appear that non-official appointments are 38, of which half the number directly represents agriculture. The officials are in the minority of 1 to 2. The city of Jamnagar and the ten Mahals are allotted representatives proportioned to their population, so that the Council is thoroughly representative of all parts and all interests in the State."

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

13. His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb honoured us with a visit in June. His Highness laid the foundation stone of the building which is designed for the Central Bank. When requesting His Highness to perform this ceremony, His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb said, "It would be like gilding the moon, were I to give a restrospect of the close and cordial relations that have bound the Ruling Houses of Dhrangadhra and Nawanagar, for generations in the past. Sharing of common dangers, united front and fellowship against a foe, prompt succours in fields of battle, as also delightful connections by marriage and friendship have helped to endear and intwine the two families in a striking manner. Your Highness, as the brilliant representative of such a family, you are very dear to us. Further, Your Highness is my esteemed nephew, and Your Highness bears an auspicious name, that will bless and consecrate the " Ghanshyamsinhji Central Bank of Jamnagar". There is still another reason why the present ceremony is specially auspicious. Your Highness has done wonders in developing the material side of the prosperity of Dhrangadhra, since Your Highness' accession to the throne, and our Bank will have, at its nativity, the blessings of a beloved name, as well as a fortunate hand to help it at its birth.

The Bank will be a very strong building, with well secured rooms and iron boxes, to hold deposits from the people. It will accept deposits, and

make advances on sound business lines and will be a helpful factor for developing industries and trade in the city. It will have to be started as a State institution, but my desire is that, it should be taken over by the citizens, after it has attained sufficient popularity and earned the confidence of the people."

Visit of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner.

14. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner visited Jamnagar in February, at the special invitation of His Highness. His Highness the Maharaja had returned but recently from Paris, where he attended the Peace Conference as a representative Indian Prince. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb desired to mark the appreciation of His Highness' brilliant services for his Country and his Order by giving him a fitting reception in Jamnagar. In this His Highness was assisted by Their Highnesses of Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, and Wankaner, the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot, Limbdi, Palitana, Dhrol and Muli, and the Darbar Saheb of Pithadia, who all came to Jamnagar specially for the occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner inaugurated a useful work of public utility near the city of Jamnagar: "The Ganga Sagar Tank and Water Works." His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb in explaining the scheme said in his address "Your Highness, you have laid me under further obligation this time. Your Highness has consented to preside at to-day's function, at considerable trouble and inconvenience, immediately after a long journey, and initiate the construction of an extensive tank that will serve a wide expanse of cultivable land and provide much needed water works for the city of Jamnagar. The city at present depends upon a limited supply, provided 35 years ago from storage wells, which is not sufficient for the growing needs and sanitary requirements of its expanding population. Your Highness has further allowed the association of your great and auspicious name, with the project now to be inaugurated. It is a blessed and sacred name in itself. Your Highness has lent to it the lustre of enduring fame, by acts and achievements, which it would take many pages and many hours to relate and I will not embarrass Your Highness with the recital of a proud record, which is so recent and so widely known that the recital would be an unnecessary repetition. Your Highness has brought prosperity to your noble and great State, of which it has yet but seen the dawn and an early rising: so that Your Highness' name beloved of us for many reasons spells, and is a synonym for growing prosperity and success. That such an auspicious name will be coupled with a scheme of enduring utility to my capital and its

adjoining lands, is a happy augury for its ultimate success, and I cannot be too grateful to Your Highness for the kind permission which will enable us to bring into existence " The Ganga Sagar Tank and Water Works ".

Some description of the work under contemplation will be necessary. The present site is not seven miles away from Jamnagar: it is thus conveniently adjacent; the river bed is rocky, the bank firm, and the basin is retentive. It is proposed to form the tank by bunding up the river Nagmati by means of a masonry dam with wide earthen flank embankments. The range of low hills running parallel to the river will form side bunds, thus enclosing an extensive basin of flat land. The catchment area is about 106 sq. miles in extent; and the storage capacity of the tank will be about 980 million cubic feet, so that the tank, when ready, will be the largest of its kind in Kathiawar. Of the 980 million cubic feet of water, about 164 millions will be used up in providing drinking water to Jamnagar, which will leave about 816 million cubic feet for irrigation purposes. This quantity of water will serve about thirteen thousand acres of land annually.

The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at 15 lacs of rupees approximately, of which about six lacs and a half will be allotted to the construction of water works for supplying drinking water to the city of Jamnagar. It is contemplated that the work will be finished within 4 to 5 years."

Public address to His Highness

15. The presence of the several Ruling Princes in Jamnagar on this occasion was seized upon by the Citizens of Jamnagar, who insisted on His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb accepting a public address of congratulations from them on his receiving the eminent distinction of knighthood of the Grand Cross of the British Empire on the New Year's Day. While appreciating deeply the high value of this distinguished honour from the gracious Sovereign, His Highness was naturally reluctant to be the centre of a public function got up in that connection, but the citizens would take no refusal this time: the ceremony of presenting the address took place on the 18th February in the presence of the illustrious guests.

The Afghan War.

16. The young Amir of Afghanistan took up a hostile attitude against the Government of India and committed acts of unprovoked agression on the Indian Frontier. His Highness wrote to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, intimating his readiness to render whatever assistance he can, personally or with such resources as his State can command, and expressing his earnest desire to be serviceable to His Imperial Majesty in any manner

that Government may think expedient in the hostilities. His Highness also expressed a keen hope that the services of the Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers may be utilized in the field. This latter offer was accepted and the Imperial Service Troops were moved from Karachi, where they were stationed during the Great War for garrison duty, to the Afghan Frontier. The troops remained on active duty till December.

Further contributions to war funds.

17. Of the contribution of the Nawanagar State, in the great effort of the Empire, which won the War, a brief account was furnished in the past reports. While noticing in the last report that the deputation of the Imperial Service Lancers cost the State about Rs. 1,15,000 over and above normal peace charges, it was mentioned that the Government of India had expressed the intention to bear these extra charges and that His Highness had sent in proposals for distributing the amount that may be found due to the Nawanagar State among various funds connected with the War. These proposals are accepted and Rs. 75,000 are given over to the Silver Wedding Fund, raised by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, to commemorate the silver wedding of Their Imperial Majesties, and Rs. 35,218 are accepted as Nawanagar contribution to the Imperial Relief Fund.

Guests.

18. The following were among the distinguished guests who visited Jamnagar in the year under review:—

Major General His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bikaner, G. C. S. I; G. C. I. E; G. C. V. O; K. C. B; A. D. C; L.L. D.

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Alwar, G. C. I. E; K. C. S. I.

His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb Bahadur of Porbandar.

His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb Bahadur of Dhrangadhra, K. C. S. I.

His Highness the Raj Saheb Bahadur of Wankaner K. C. I. E.

The Thakore Saheb Bahadur of Rajkot, K. C. I. E.

The Thakore Saheb Bahadur of Limbdi.

The Thakore Saheb Bahadur of Palitana.

The Thakore Saheb Bahadur of Dhrol.

Darbar Shri Muluwalla of Pithadia.

The Thakore Saheb of Muli.

Lt. Colonel R. S. Pottinger, acting Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Lt. Colonel W. M. P. Wood, Special Famine Officer, Kathiawar.

Major A. H. E. Mosse, Political Agent, Halar Prant.

J. T. Turner Esq, M. A., acting Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Colonel C. J. Windham, C. I. E., I. A., Resident, Baroda.

19. Appendix I furnishes particulars regarding the principal State Officers. There have been no changes during the year.

Education of Kumars.

20. Kumars Shri Pratapsinhji and Digvijayasinhji, His Highness' nephews, who were being trained at the military college at Indore, passed out and are given temporary Commissions in the Indian Army. Kumar Shri Dilipsinhji and Kumar Shri Ramsinhji continue their studies in England.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey operations.

21. Survey operations have been carried out in 21 villages, covering 1,849 survey numbers and measuring 19,315 acres and 24 gunthas, of which 14 villages are completely surveyed, while 7 villages are being surveyed. The number of villages surveyed last year was 22–16 complete, 6 partially.

Boundary marks.

22. 4,248 new boundary marks were erected during the year against 4,062 in the preceding year.

Cost.

23. The average cost of the survey operations amounted to Re. 0–1–9 per acre, as against Re. 0–1–4 in the year preceding.

Classification.

24. The classification work was undertaken in 22 villages and was completed in 21. Tests were taken of 468 numbers. The work done consisted of 4,550 numbers comprising 43,736 acres as against 61,614 acres in the preceding year.

Cost.

25. The cost of classification amounted to Re. 0–1–0 per acre as compared with Re. 0–0–11 last year.

Settlement.

26. The following work was done under this head:—

Registers and settlement papers of 15 villages in Khambhalia, Lalpur, Panchkoshi, Jodhpur, Bhanwad, Kalawad and Kandorana Talukas were prepared in pursuance of the decisions of the Alienation Settlement Department as these villages were affected by these decisions and the assessment ascertained. Mailwaries of about 10 villages of five Mahals were completed. Baharkhala registers of 307 villages were also prepared. Experimental settlement reports of 15 villages of seven Mahals having been sanctioned by Huzur, the settlement papers of these villages were prepared and the system was duly introduced there after usual formalities. Reports of 3 villages are awaiting sanction.

City survey.

27. The work of measuring houses in 30 sub-divisions of the main divisions B. D. E. F. G. H. has been completed during the year; it embraced 243 houses, covering 17,71,556 square feet.

Traverse survey.

28. The traverse survey by theodolite of 188 stations was carried out. The offset work has been done of 4,687 shankus, which have been completely plotted in the maps.

Cost of city survey.

29. The cost of the city survey amounted to Rs. 3-13-0 per house and Re. 0-4-6 per square feet.

Cost of the department

30. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,034 as against Rs. 18,261 in the preceding year.

General remarks.

31. I have to note here with deep regret, the sad demise in March, of Mr. Vashram K. Mamtora, L.C.E., the City Survey Officer, due to sudden heart failure. He was a very conscientious officer with a high sense of devotion to duty and of probity. He was a Jamnagar man and an early graduate, who always tried to justify his education and to uphold the prestige of his university : his purity of life and loyalty to the State made him a valuable officer.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Mode of revenue administration.

32. For revenue purposes the State is divided into three divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, viz, the eastern, the central and the western. The eastern division comprises three Talukas :- (1) Atkot, (2) Kalawad, (3) Kandorana and three sub-mahals :-(1) Bhadla (2) Nikawa, (3) Mewasa. The western division comprises four Talukas:-(1) Bhanwad, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Kalyanpur, (4) Khambhalia and five sub-mahals:-(1) Satapur, (2) Wadala, (3) Rawal, (4) Bhatia (5) Salaya. The central division comprises four Talukas:-(1) Panchkoshi, (2) Jodia, (3) Lalpur, (4) Paddhari and five sub-mahals:-(1) Wanthali (2) Chela, (3) Amran, (4) Balambha, (5) Padana. Each Taluka is under a Mamlatdar, and each sub-mahal is under a Mahalkari who is placed under the control of the Mamlatdar.

Villages.

33. The total number of villages has remained the same as last year; the only difference being in the classification, some of the Jewai villages having reverted to the Darbar, owing to the death of Her Highness Bai Saheb Ba of Jodhpur, who enjoyed them as a life grant. The classification now is: 536 are Khalsa villages, 85 Bhayati or Mulgiras, 31 Jewaidari, 36 Kherati, and one Inami.

Season and its effect.

34. The average rainfall during the year under report was 21·72 against 3·72 last year, with the maximum fall of 29 inches at Atkot and a minimum

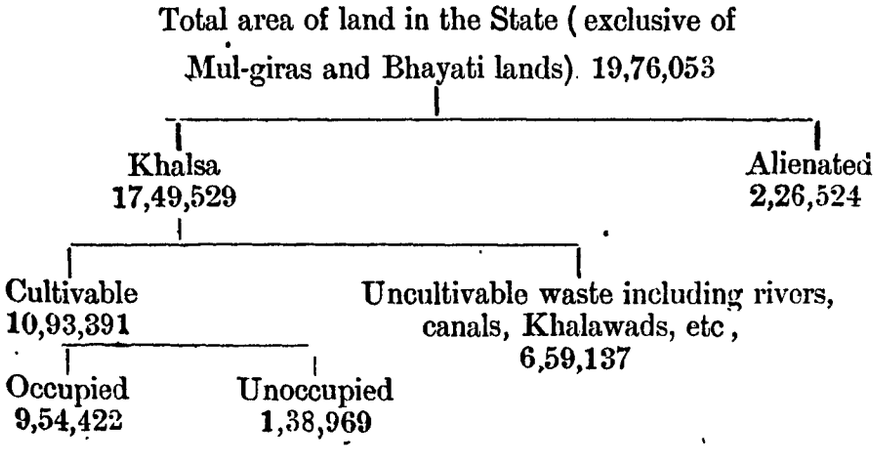
of 16·30 at Kalyanpur. It was timely and was evenly distributed except in the Talukas of the Eastern Division where it was received rather late. The Barwala Tapa under Atkot was not well favoured in this respect. In October, there was a complete break, which affected Kharif crop in some places, and did not permit the sowing of pachhtar crop in most of the villages. But this position was fortunately retrieved to some extent by rains in November, which, though not general, much improved the condition of the crops wherever the precipitation occurred. The yield of Til in Baradi and Khambhalia was good in this year; that of Bajro, wheat, castor-seeds and garlic was also fairly good. In the Rawal Ghed, the yield of Kamod did not fully realise the expectations, owing to want of timely floods in the season.

After Mr. Harrison's recommendations, suggesting some alterations in the Maconochie Works in the Rawal Miani Ghed were carried out, there is an improvement in the condition of the Jamnagar side of the Ghed, but the absence of any floods in the year did not allow of a full test of the efficacy of the changes made, but there is no doubt that the raising of the level at the sluices will enlarge the present contracted area of cultivation and restore it in some measure to its old normal size.

The wheat crop-Chasia and irrigated-was sown this year, in a greater area. The acreage of sugar-cane was smaller this year; this was due to shortage of water last year.

Cotton and Kalan crops were damaged by " Him " about the 5th and 6th of February, in Panchkoshi, Jodia and Paddhari Talukas. The damage may be estimated at Rs. 93,700. Wheat was also damaged to some extent.

35. The following statement shows the area of the State lands, as also of the Alienated and Jewai lands and Kharabo and occupied and unoccupied lands. *Land.*


Total area of land in the State (exclusive of Mul-giras and Bhayati lands) 19,76,053
Khalsa 17,49,529
Alienated 2,26,524
Cultivable 10,93,391
Uncultivable waste including rivers, canals, Khalawads, etc, 6,59,137
Occupied 9,54,422
Unoccupied 1,38,969

36. The following table gives the cultivable Khalsa land in each Taluka. The last year's figures are also embodied in it, so as to bring out clearly the difference between this and the last year's figures.

Talukas.	1918—19.			1919—20.			
	Under cultivation.		Culturable waste.	Under cultivation.		Culturable waste.	Total area of land under cultivation.
	Jarayat.	Bagayat.		Jarayat.	Bagayat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panchkoshi	1,07,954–38	13,886—2	15,194–37	1,08,241–13	13,891–12	1,22,132–25	15,502–26
Jodiya	79,606–18	10,556–16	8,008—1	80,166–31	10,556–16	90,723—7	7,825 -21
Paddhari	45,518—1	4,045–14	1,364–23	45,648—6	4,045–14	49,693–20	1,333 -32
Lalpur	72,688–38	5,983–31	27,361–17	74,005—9	5,983–31	79,989—0	26,184 -28
Atkot	70,527–24	9,847–12	4,059–37	70,551—1	9,779—0	80,330—1	4,201 -26
Kalawad	82,511–37	9,141–21	6,255–36	85,240–30	9,234–25	94,475–15	6,873 -32
Kandorana	61,363–27	7,941—3	10,235—5	59,965–36	7,913–38	67,879–34	11,778 -21
Khambhalia	1,03,817–39	7,970–14	13,394–27	1,03,976–32	8,012–30	1,11,989–22	14,117 -37
Kalyanpur	1,07,685—7	9,306—5	28,379–22	1,07,952— 6	9,306—5	1,17,258–11	29,823—9
Bhanwad	78,675–29	10,072—8	16,163–34	79,383–30	10,071—6	89,454–36	15,531 -34
Jodhpur	45,535–24	5,363—0	5,265–18	45,133–21	5,363—0	50,496–21	5,795 -21
Total...	8,55,886—2	94,113—6	1,35,683–17	8,60,265–15	94,157–17	9,54,422–32	1,38,969—7
	9,49,999—8			10,93,391–39			
	10,85,682–25						

It will be observed from the above statement that there is an increase of 7,709 acres over the last years figures of Khalsa land under cultivation.

Relinquishments.

37. Relinquishment of holdings was greater in Kalawad, Kandorana, Khambhalia and Kalyanpur Talukas, but in the Talukas of Kalawad, Khambhalia, Panchkoshi, Jodiya, Lalpur, Paddhari and Bhanwad, lands taken up for cultivation, more than counterbalanced the relinquishments in these respective Mahals.

The following table will show the acreage of land relinquished and taken up during the year under report:—

Talukas.	Relinquished.	Taken up.	Remarks.
Panchkoshi	1,018-35	1,310-20	
Jodiya	1,384—0	1,836-16	
Lalpur	2,557-32	3,874—3	
Paddhari	2,091-17	2,221-22	
Bhanwad	1,837-28	2,549-27	
Kalawad	7,423—7	10,245—4	
Atkot	2,202-22	2,157-27	
Kandorana	6,640-20	5,215-24	
Jodhpur	2,611-19	2,081-16	
Kalyanpur	4,605-36	3,162—9	
Khambhalia	5,277-21	5,478-30	
Total...	37,650-37	40,132-38	

38. An additional statement is prepared to show the total acreage of unoccupied land last year with the number of acreage given up this year. Adding these together and deducting the acreage leased out this year, the area of land unoccupied at the end of the year under report will remain as under:—

Talukas.	Amount of unoccupied culturable waste at the end of 1918-19.	Amount of land relinquished in 1919-20.	Total area of relinquished and unoccupied waste.	Total area of land given out for cultivation in 1919-20.	Amount of land remaining unoccupied at the end of the year.
Panchkoshi	15,194-37	1,018-35	16,213-32	1,310-20	14,903-12+ 599-14 = 15,502-26
Jodiya	8,008—1	1,384—0	9,392—1	1,836-16	7,555-25+ 269-36 = 7,825-21
Paddhari	1,364-23	2,091-17	3,456—0	2,221-22	1,234-18+ 99-14 = 1,333-32
Lalpur	27,361-17	2,557-32	29,919—9	3,874—3	26,045—6+ 139-22 = 26,184-28
Atkot	4,059-37	2,202-22	6,262-19	2,157-27	4,104-32+ 96-34 = 4,201-26
Kalawad	6,255-36	7,423—7	13,619—3	10,245—4	3,433-39+3,439-33 = 6,873-32
Kandorana	10,235—5	6,640-20	16,875+25	5,215-24	11,660—1+ 118-20 = 11,778-21
Khambhalia	13,394-27	5,277-21	18,672—8	5,478-30	13,193-18+ 924-19 = 14,117-37
Kalyanpur	28,379-22	4,605-36	32,985-18	3,162—9	29,823—9
Bhanwad	16,163-34	1,837-28	18,001-22	2,549-27	15,451-35+ 79-39 = 15,531-34
Jodhpur	5,265-18	2,611-19	7,876-37	2,081-16	5,795-21
Total...	1,35,683-17	37,650-37	1,73,334-14	40,132-38	1,38,969-7

Touring.

39. The time spent in touring in districts by the Chief Revenue Officer and his Assistants is shown below.

	Number of days.
The Chief Revenue Officer	139
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Central Division)	143
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Eastern Division)	208
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Western Division)	124

Land revenue collection.

40. The total amount of land revenue during the year under report was Rs. 39,16,925 against Rs. 28,33,009 of the preceding year. This amount includes about four lacs and a half realised out of arrears.

Arrears.

41. The arrears that stood at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 30,14,136 of which Rs. 9,90,034 (including realisation in April, May and June 1919) were recovered during the year under report and the assessment claims to the amount of Rs. 8,05,950 were written off as a relief measure in the last famine year, leaving Rs. 12,18,151 as outstanding arrears. Added to this, the arrears for 1919-20, the total amount of State dues comes to Rs. 22,24,097.

Tagavi.

42. As the previous year was a famine year, Tagavi for different agricultural purposes was given to cultivators with a liberal hand. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 4,52,150 was sanctioned, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,23,928 was given as Tagavi during the first three months of the current year i. e. April to June 1919; a further sum of Rs. 3,35,500 was sanctioned from July 1919 for supplying seeds, bullocks etc,. The total of Tagavi given this year (April 1919 to March 1920) was Rs. 4,23,848; this amount together with interest Rs. 29,065 on past Tagavi arrears i. e. Rs. 4,52,914 is debited to Tagavi accounts. In addition to Tagavi in cash, Rukkas to the extent of Rs. 44,413 were granted to money lenders guaranteeing advance to cultivators for seed, bullocks etc. The outstanding balance of Tagavi advances which remained unrecovered at the end of the last year was Rs. 2,10,986; added to this the amount of Rs. 29,065 as interest on Tagavi advanced in previous years and also Rs. 4,23,848 being the amount advanced in the year of report, the total Tagavi due comes to Rs. 6,63,900 of which Rs. 1,68,704 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,95,195 at the end of the year.

Chapter III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATION.

43. A list of Acts and Rules in force in the State is given in Appendix II.

B.—MILITARY AND SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

44. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Lancers remained unaltered during the year viz, 152. At the close of the year preceding, the force consisted of 146 men. During the year under report 12 recruits were enlisted, 7 men died, and 4 were discharged, leaving 147 as the total strength of the squadron at the close of the year. This was divided thus:—

4 Commissioned Officers.
22 Non-Commissioned Officers.
121 Fighting men.

Arms.

45. The squadron is armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances.

Remounts.

46. There were 150 horses at the close of the preceding year. Of these 5 horses died leaving 145 at the close of the year.

Ponies.

47. The number of ponies which was 75 at the close of the last year was increased by 4 which were received back from Egypt making the full strength of 79 ponies at the close of the year.

Musketry.

48. The musketry course was not carried out this year as the squadron had been on field service at Loralai. 2 N. C. O. s and six men have received the course of instruction on Hotchkiss Gun at Chaman in the Quetta Division.

Signalling.

49. All the signallers have returned from Egypt. No inspection took place owing to their being on field service.

Cost.

50. The total expenditure in maintaining the squadron was Rs. 1,54,459 as against Rs. 1,11,548 of the previous year.

General remarks.

51. Since the commencement of the World War, the services of the squadron had been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for duty under orders of the General Officer Commanding Karachi Brigade. When the young Amir of Afghanistan adopted a hostile attitude towards the Government of India, and committed aggression on the British territories, war had to be declared against Afghanistan and the squadron was again placed at the disposal of the Government by His Highness, who expressed an earnest wish that it should be employed on active service. This offer was accepted and the squadron was transferred from Karachi to the North West Frontier. It was posted at Loralai and returned to Jamnagar in December, after the Afghan War was over. It may be noted that the squadron was absent on duty from the headquarters for about five years and that His Highness gave a public reception to the returning troops on their arrival in Jamnagar, warmly welcomed them, declared donations and gifts in cases of disablement, death, etc. and gave a poshak to every sowar and every officer. It is very gratifying to note that commandant Ramsinhji was appointed an Officer of the Excellent Order of the British Empire by command of His Imperial Majesty in June in appreciation of his services during the period of the War.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY AND SIRBANDI.

Infantry.

52. The Paltan or Infantry continues the same body of armed men, possessing arms of long departed usefulness, which can hardly be fired without injuring the users themselves.

The Paltan is employed, thus equivocally armed, in guarding the jail, the palaces, etc. There is no separate force of artillery but the infantry men are taught how to handle artillery for ceremonial salutes.

Strength and cost.

53. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi during the year compared with that preceding were as under:—

	1918-19	1919-20
Paltan.		
Strength	167	166
Cost Rs.	31,577	30,292
Artillery.		
Strength.... ...	12	12
Cost Rs.	1,918	1,990

Sirbandi.

Strength	152	148
Cost Rs.	19,988	21,001

54. The Band attached to the Paltan is gaining in proficiency and skill. *Band.*

C. POLICE.

55. The following table compares the strength of the Police during the year under report with that in the preceding year. *Strength of the regular police.*

	1918–19	1919–20
Superintendent	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	1	1
Inspectors ...	4	4
Chief Constables ...	28	27
Jamadars	21	18
Havaldars	45	44
Naiks	84	89
Constables	580	499
Mounted Police ...	46	42
Camel Sowars	20	17
Paid Cadets	7	6
	837	748

56. The strength of the Water Police is as under:— *Water Police.*

1	Chief Constable.
5	Havaldars.
4	Naiks.
33	Constables.
43	

57. Cost of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 10,388 against Rs. 8,037 in the preceding year. *Cost.*

58. Appendix IV furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Education. 59. Of the total police force 358 are literate and 388 under instruction.

Discipline. 60. 117 men were dismissed, 432 punished and 174 rewarded or promoted.

Total cost. 61. The total cost of the Police Department exclusive of the Water Police and temporary and punitive establishments, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,88,434 as against Rs. 1,66,028 of the past year.

Vacancies. 62. During the year under report, there were 184 vacancies against 95 of the last year.

Punitive posts. 63. Seven punitive posts of one Head Constable and 3 Constables each were imposed on 7 villages where the Charans refused to pay the State dues and Salami and behaved turbulently. The post on Khakharda continues.

Village Police. 64. The total strength of the village police was 875 as against 902 in the preceding year. There were besides 619 persons who were Police and Revenue Patels, against 639 in the preceding year. The village police are under the control of the Revenue Department, but for police duties, they are always available to the Police Department.

Ratio of the police to population and to square miles. 65. The total strength of the police force of the State both regular and village police is thus 2,242. The ratio of the total strength works out to one policeman to 155 of the population and to 1.64 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular police is one policeman to 467 souls and 5.06 square miles.

Arms. 66. The foot police are armed with muzzle-loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the mounted police with swords and muzzle-loading guns, but as remarked above the arms are quite useless. 79 B. L. Carbines have been received last year from Government.

Crimes. 67. During the year under report 453 cognizable offences were reported to the police against 604 in the preceding year. The offences included 5 murders, 1 dacoity, 9 robberies, 141 housebreakings, 196 thefts, 9 grievous hurts, 6 hurts and 86 miscellaneous.

68. During the year, 456 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 443 were sent for trial, against 682 and 672 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 245 were convicted. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests was 53·72 against 51·3 last year and that of convictions to persons sent for trial was 55·3 against 52·8. *Percentage of convictions to arrests and of convictions to persons sent for trial.*

69. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 29,356 against Rs. 41,380 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 12,996 against Rs. 18,658 or a percentage of 44·27 against 45·08 in the previous year. *Recovery of stolen property.*

70. The Superintendent of Police reports that no special patrol parties now exist for suppressing outlawry, for there is no outlawry in the State. One member of the late gang, Haja Hardas alias Mulu Khabdi, however, evaded capture and remained at large. Vigilant search was kept up for him by the Police and, after about two years, he was arrested smartly in the suburbs of Morvi by Mr. Chhelshanker, the Superintendent of Police. He was a leading member of the Bhuta gang and was implicated in five serious affairs:—the Pindhara, the Bhinda, the Jasapar and the Dabasang dacoities and the Guwarmori skirmish. He is standing his trial in the judicial courts. *Outlawry.*

Another dacoit who eluded pursuit since 1916 was arrested and brought to justice in the year of report. This man, Majothi Nathu Mamad, was among those who committed a dacoity at Navadra and Kalyanpur on 1-5-1916. He was arrested in Karachi on a requisition addressed to the Karachi police authorities. He was extradited and is now awaiting his trial in Jamnagar.

71. Graded pay of the mounted police and camel sowars was improved and a city allowance of Rs. 2 per month was granted to all constables serving in the Panch Koshi Division. This is an addition to the scarcity allowance of Rs. 3 p. m. which is given to all servants upto Rs. 20. *Pay and prospects.*

D. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

72. The number and the constitution of the judicial courts remained the same as in the preceding year. It is a feature of our administration that the executive and the judicial functions are separate. The constitution may be briefly indicated as below:— *Complete separation of the judicial and executive functions.*

Courts and their powers & jurisdiction.

73. The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals, criminal and civil as well as applications for revision, except appeals against capital punishment are heard by the Revenue Secretary; the appeals against capital punishments are heard by His Highness personally. The other judicial courts are those of:—

(1) The Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate and the Appellate Court in criminal matters; and in civil cases hears appeals against decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiff-Magistrates. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate, administration and insolvency. The powers of the judge of the Small Causes Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised for the present by the Political Secretary.

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2,500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs. 2,500 which are not of the nature of small causes suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary jurisdiction in the city and the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff-Magistrate with first class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,500.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff exercises the powers of a judge of the Small Causes Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya upto Rs. 50.

E. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

74. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1918-19 was 49 while 2,446 offences were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,495 as against 2,233 in the preceding year. The number was 2,479 in 1917–18.

Cases.

75. There were 32 cases pending at the close of 1918–19 and 1,384 new cases were admitted during the year making a total of 1,416. Of these

1,271 were disposed of, leaving 45 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 299 were cognisable and 1,072 non-cognisable. *Details of offences.*

76. 2,788 persons were brought to trial during the year under report as against 2,640 of the previous year. Of these 2,116 were either discharged or acquitted, 567 were convicted, 5 died and 100 remained under trial at the end of the year. *Persons concerned.*

77. Appendix VII furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the judicial courts as compared with those during the year preceding:—

	1918–19	1919–20
Murder	13	4
Culpable homicide	5	6
Hurt	621	623
Grievous hurt ...	29	23
Rape	1	4
Theft	311	227
Robbery	13	7
Dacoity	1	5

78. Of the number of persons concerned viz, 2,788, 567 or 20·33 p. c. were convicted against 2,646 and 610 in the preceding year. Of these 4 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 24 to rigorous imprisonment, 21 to simple imprisonment and fine, 153 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 356 to pay fine only, 7 with whipping and 2 were set free on condition of good behaviour. *Number of accused.*

79. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 24,923 of which Rs. 4,541 were recovered, and Rs. 156 were remitted leaving Rs. 20,226 to be recovered. *Fines.*

80. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 91 against 125 in the year preceding. Of these 5 were rejected, in 25 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 23 were modified, in 24 cases were reversed, and 14 applications remained pending at the close of the year. *Criminal appeals.*

F. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

81. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the past year was 436 and 1,684 new suits of the value of Rs. 3,43,324 were filed during the year under report making a total of 2,120 against 1,936 of the previous year. Out of these, 1,573 were disposed of during the year as against 1,500 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 547 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of 269 were exparte, 706 compromised, 77 struck off and 521 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these suits was 4 months and 15 days.

Value of suits disposed of.

82. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,25,836 against Rs. 2,62,774 in 1918-19.

Applications for execution of decrees.

83. 178 applications for execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 1,470 new applications were received during the year making a total of 1,648 against 1,809 in the previous year. Out of these 1,191 were disposed of leaving 457 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of applications was Rs. 9,38,698 of which applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,64,614 were disposed of. Of the 457 applications pending disposal 336 were for periods below 6 months, 23 below 12 months and 98 pending disposal for over 12 months.

Civil appeals.

84. There were 115 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 109 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 224. The value of the 109 appeals preferred during the year was Rs. 37,790 against 129 of the previous year of the value of Rs. 33,881. Out of this total 127 were disposed of leaving a balance of 97 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, decisions in 69 cases were confirmed, in 9 reversed, in 23 amended, 8 cases were remanded for further inquiry and 18 were compromised and otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 11 months and 9 days.

Expenditure & miscellaneous receipts.

85. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the civil and criminal courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 50,992 and 26,820 respectively against Rs. 56,087 and Rs. 3,118 respectively in the preceding year.

General remarks.

86. Mr. Bapubhai Jadavrai Bar-at-law, Sir Nyayadhish, died, after a short illness in December 1919. His death is a great loss to the Judicial

Department; he was an extremely upright officer, very conscientious in the discharge of his duty and therefore very popular. In consideration of his good and loyal work, His Highness has bestowed a life pension of Rs. 1200 per annum on his widow, and a scholarship of Rs. 25 per month on the youngest son of the deceased gentleman.

Another change in this department was due to the retirement of Mr. Lalji Pitamber, City Nyayadhish, on pension. After an exceptionally long service of more than 50 years, devoted to the best interests of the Darbar and performed without a slur or blemish of any kind, Mr. Lalji relinquished his duties, which his increasing age did not allow him to perform satisfactorily, and His Highness in a very appreciative order, allowed him his full salary as pension for the remainder of his life. Mr. Lalji's post was given to the City Magistrate Mr. Ichhashankar J. Chhaya, and Mr. Sankalchand N. Shah, B. A., LL.B., a rising member of the local bar and an inhabitant of Jamnagar was appointed as City Magistrate.

G. EXTRADITION.

Extradition.

87. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 38 against 33 in the preceding year. Of these 16 were convicted, 15 acquitted or discharged and 7 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of accused handed over from this State to other States was 9 against 14 last year. Of these 5 were convicted and the result of the remaining 4 is not yet known.

H. PRISONS.

Jails.

88. The number of jails in the State remained the same as in the year 1918–19 viz.

1 Central Jail at Jamnagar, 1 Sub-Jail at Atkot and 8 Lock-ups.

In the Atkot Sub-Jail, prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained, while in the Lock-ups, those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. Prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on the 1st and the 16th day of every month.

Number of prisoners.

89. The number of prisoners in durance in the beginning of the year was 194; new admissions during the year were 551 making a total of 745

against 1,070 of the previous year; 482 of these were Hindus, 261 Mahomedans and 2 belonging to other religions. Of the total number 565 were released or handed over to the other States and 180 remained in the jails at the close of the year. There were 31 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 37 of the last year. Of these 31, 22 were at the Central Jail, 1 at Jodiya, 2 at Amran, 3 at Lalpur and 3 at Kalianpur. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 30·95 days.

Daily average.

90. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 183·56 as against 203·63 in the previous year.

Female prisoners.

91. The number of female prisoners was 34 against 54 in the previous year.

Reconvictions.

92. The number of reconvictions was 9 against the same number last year.

Conduct.

93 The conduct of the prisoners was very satisfactory inspite of the large number of dacoits and their accomplices. There were only 2 offences against jail discipline.

Release and remissions.

94. On the auspicious occasions of the Birth-day of His Highness and the Peace Celebration Day 6 prisoners were released and 14 were given remissions in their sentences.

Cost and earnings.

95. The gross expenditure of the jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 28,904 against Rs. 18,814 while the total earnings of the department were Rs 8,683 as against Rs. 6,170 of the last year.

Dieting charges per head.

96. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Re. 0-4-3 against Re. 0-2-8 in the preceding year.

Jail manufacture.

97. The net income from the Jail Factory during the year was Rs.4,583 as against Rs. 6,121 in the year preceding.

Deaths.

98. There were 11 deaths in the different jails and lock-ups during the year, against 23 last year.

I. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents

99. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 673. Of these 647 documents of the total value of Rs. 4,93,265 were registered as against 524 of the value of Rs. 4,00,855

in the previous year. In the case of 14 documents, registration was refused and 12 documents remained to be registered pending inquiry at the close of the year. The amount realised from registration fees etc. was Rs. 2,174 against Rs. 1,252 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration, 434 were mortgage deeds, 44 sale deeds, 28 wills, 14 money bonds and 153 were miscellaneous documents.

Chhapa Department in the City.

100. 1,399 applications were pending at the close of the year 1918-19 and 161 new applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 1,560 as against 1,608 in the previous year. Of these 58 resulted in Chhapas and were finally disposed of, 45 were also finally decided, making a total of 103 disposals. 1,457 applications were pending at the close of the year. Besides these, the City Officer has decided and disposed of 528 inquiry cases also.

Income.

101. The income derived from Chhapa fees &c. amounted to Rs. 65,171 during the year against Rs. 26,035 of the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 11,692 against Rs. 9,178 in the preceding year.

Chhapas in the Mahals.

102. 5,706 applications were pending disposal in the Mahals at the beginning of the year and 951 new applications were received, making a total of 6,657 as against 6,817 in the preceding year. Of these 993 were disposed of leaving 5,664 applications pending disposal at the close of the year.

Income.

103. The amount realised from the fees levied was Rs. 37,656 against Rs. 69,478 in the preceding year.

J. MUNICIPALITY.

Income and expenditure.

104. The opening balance of the Jamnagar Municipality in the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,175. The income during the year was Rs. 94,192 as against Rs. 73,059 in the year preceding, making a total of Rs. 95,367. Deducting from this, the expenditure of Rs. 92,255 during the year, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,112. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 1,23,631.

The following are the principal items of receipts:—

	1918-19	1919-20
Receipts from the farm of Land Customs (Mandvi)	14,810	27,000
Water charges for pipe connections	6,988	7,126
Rents of stalls in the markets etc.	4,208	4,450
House tax	18,602	18,548
Conservancy tax	12,406	13,304
Wheel tax	2,469	2,870
Miscellaneous	13,576	20,894
	73,059	94,192

The chief items of expenditure are :—

	1918–19	1919–20
Office establishment	13,562	14,568
Conservancy	24,486	25,551
Lighting	18,919	16,049
Water works	12,928	10,669
Watering the roads	0	1,409
Miscellaneous repairs	38,402	22,541
Miscellaneous	15,334	1,488
	1,23,631	92,255

Municipalities in the districts.

105. Principal towns in the Mahals are provided with municipalities which are looked after by the Mamlatdar, assisted by local committees and the Medical Officer. These municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

District municipal expenditure.

106. The expenditure on account of this purpose amounted to Rs. 9,115 and was distributed thus:—

Khambhalia	Mahal	Rs.	1,476
Jodiya	,,	,,	1,622
Bhanwad	,,	,,	1,114
Lalpur	,,	,,	722
Kalawad	,,	,,	778
Kandorana	,,	,,	820
Atkot	,,	,,	732
Kalianpur	,,	,,	249
Jodhpur	,,	,,	822
Paddhari	,,	,,	785

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Rainfall.

107. The average rainfall during the year under report was 21 inches 72 cents against 3 inches 72 cents last year, with a maximum of 29 inches 1 cent at Atkot and a minimum of 16 inches 78 cents at Kalianpur.

Talukas.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches	Cents	
Panchkoshi	22	81	
Jodiya	21	9	
Lalpur	24	1	
Paddhari	24	44	
Atkot	29	1	
Kalawad	26	30	
Kandorana	19	67	
Khambhalia	19	73	
Kalyanpur	16	30	
Bhanwad	16	49	
Jodhpur	19	12	
Average	21	72	

Crops

108. As noted in Chapter II above, the rainfall was satisfactory and seasonable, except in the Eastern Division where the breakout occurred late. In July and August there were good rains throughout the State; but October was a disappointment in many places, with the result that Agtar or Kharif crops suffered in some places and Pachhtar crops such as gram, wheat, etc. could not be sown in most of the villages. November brought some relieving showers, but they were not general: of course, wherever the precipitation occurred, the people did not fail to grow Pachhtar crops. These later rains greately benefited the Jowari and other standing crops, but

their spasmodic character did not improve the situation so far as pulses and groundnuts were concerned. The yield of Til or sesamum was very good in Baradi and Khambhalia.

Disease among cattle.

109. There was an appearance of small-pox among cattle in the Paddhari Taluka. The number affected was 28 out of which 21 died and 7 recovered. Excepting in this Taluka, there was no disease among cattle in the State during the year under report.

Agricultural stock

110. The agricultural stock in the State this year was as follows:— (The figures of the past year are also given below for comparison.)

Agricultural Stock.	Present year.	Past year.
1. Bullocks used in cultivation	79,497	71,736
2. Ploughs with 2 and 4 bullocks.	27,488	25,782
3. Untrained bullocks.	9,588	6,739
4.. Cows.	55,603	53,525
5. He-buffaloes.	1,613	1,802
6. She-buffaloes.	37,198	29,415
7. Carts load-carrying.	14,904	14,324

Thus there is a fair increase in the number of animals all round except in the case of he-buffaloes. There is an increase in the number of ploughs also. The increase in the number of bullocks is not so great when the acreage of Padtar land is taken into account. Thus both on account of insufficiency of agricultural stock and shortage of cultivators, culturable land continues to remain unoccupied.

Wells & tanks.

111. The number of wells at the end of the last year was shown to be 11,880 which included 159 unfinished wells. The figure of completed or finished wells was 11,721. During the year under report 711 new wells were sunk and completed making a total of 12,432 completed wells at the end of the year. Besides these, 410 wells remained unfinished at the end of the year; 365 old wells were also excavated and repaired. The cost of new wells amounted to Rs. 69,583 while the cost of repairing old wells was Rs. 20,903. The amount

contributed in the form of Tagavi by the State towards the cost of new wells and towards repairing old wells was Rs. 57,432–8–0 and the amount given by the State as free gift or aid to cultivators was Rs. 4,135.

112. As the concessions granted by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb last year were continued in the year under report, the cultivators were induced to sink more wells with the result that the number of new wells this year was greater than that in the previous year. Most of the wells that have remained unfinished this year are likely to be completed by the end of June.

113. The following statement will show the number of existing old wells and also new ones sunk during the year :—

Talukas.	Old wells.	New wells.	Total No. of wells.
Panchkoshi	1,631	73	1,704
Jodiya	817	35	852
Paddhari	654	3	657
Lalpur	871	51	922
Atkot	1,131	84	1,215
Kalawad	906	73	979
Kandorana	887	85	972
Kalyanpur	1,438	65	1,503
Khambhalia	1,154	75	1,229
Bhanwad	1,467	82	1,549
Jodhpur	765	85	850
Total...	11,721	711	12,432

114. The irrigation tanks are (1) Adhia in Atkot, (2) Hansthal in Khambhalia, (3) Vijarkhi in Panchkoshi and (4) Keshia in Jodiya Taluka. Adhia could irrigate land measuring about 1,400, Hansthal about 200, Vijarkhi about 1,000 and Keshia about 50 acres. *Irrigation tanks.*

During the year under report lands as shown below were irrigated by these tanks.

	Adhia	Hansthal	Vijarkhi	Keshia
Acres	441	100	118·3	0

115. Of these 4, Adhia, Hansthal and Vijarkhi are good tanks. The tank at Keshia is a small one. The amount realised as water tax during the year under report was as follows:—

	Adhia.	Hansthal.	Vijarkhi.	Keshia.
Rs.	5,840	1,201	814	0

116. These tanks are under the control and supervision of the State Engineer.

Trees

117. The number of trees planted during the year under report was 7,664 as against 6,885 last year. The increase is due to good rains this year.

Irrigation & reclamation works.

118. As years of scarcity and famine are recurring at very small intervals, the attention necessarily turns to irrigation works, as they are of great help to cultivators in those years. With this object in view bunds at Dhola-Ghuna, Parevada, Rinjpur, Retala Kalawad, Paneli and Kanpur Sherdi have already been completed while the bunds at Mewasa, Bundhanpari, Limbala Vonkla, Ran, Untbet Shampur &c. are in progress.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest.

119. The principal items on the receipt side of this Department are:—grazing charges, sales of Bamboos, Babool and other dead trees, Timarva leaves for cigarettes, fruits of forest trees, charcoal and Ijaro for removal of Awal for leather tanning, auctions of grass Vidis and Pancharai or grazing fees.

The Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the Salemar hills and the Gurgadh jungle with its numerous gum trees are declared reserved forests and are put under the Forest Department. Not much of scientific conservation and treatment of forest resources is being attempted yet, but the work of preservation is energetically done by the Forest Officer, who is full of zeal and ambition in the interests of the Department under his charge.

Receipts and expenditure.

120. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,74,655 as against Rs. 1,68,149 and the expenditure to Rs. 36,887 as against Rs. 52,499 of the preceding year.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure.

121. The expenditure incurred on works through the agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,64,361 as against Rs. 4,56,131 of the previous year, and the cost of the establishments employed therein was Rs. 24,807 as against Rs. 19,263 last year. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of work comes to 2·79 as against 4·21 of 1918–19.

A. Original works executed during the year fall under the following heads :—

	1918-19	1919-20
Buildings	2,02,730	4,43,094
Roads	56,729	1,46,818
Irrigation works	1,14,532	92,295
Harbour works	2,686	1,326
Reclamation works and miscellaneous	17,241	99,882

B. Repairs executed may be grouped thus :—

Repairs to buildings	24,122	33,583
„ roads	28,521	22,057
„ irrigation works	7,190	3,847
„ harbour works	82	4,247
„ reclamation works & miscellaneous	Nil	1,425
C. Miscellaneous	2,298	15,787
	4,56,131	8,64,361

Post.

122. The State has its own Darbar Postal Service for official facilities in addition to the Government Post Offices.

Mint.

123. There is no mint now. The one that existed since A. D. 1570 was abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji while the State was under British administration.

Irrigation and reclamation works.

124. Progress in this direction has been very satisfactory. Several dams and bunds started last year have been completed, specially those at Dhola Ghuna, Parewada, Rinjpur, Retala Kalawad, Paneli and Kanpur Sherdi. The causeways over the Nagmati river near Hajira and Bethak are nearing completion.

Management of Jagirs.

125. There were 47 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 21,162 under management at the commencement of the year. There was no addition during the year, while five Jagirs of the annual income of Rs. 2,250 were removed from the list, leaving 42 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 18,912 to be managed at the close of the year.

Claims disposed of.

126. There were 21 claims pending disposal at the end of the year. No new claim was registered during the year. 11 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10.

Liquidation schemes.

127. Liquidation schemes remain to be prepared for 17 estates. During the year Rs. 3,709 have been paid in liquidation of debts against Rs. 5,305 paid last year.

Cost.

128. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,376 giving a percentage of 7·25 on the income of the estates against Rs. 1,442 and 6·75 of the previous year.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Sources of revenue.

129. The Customs Department is concerned with the following sources of revenue :–

(1) Customs proper–exports and imports by land and sea.
(2) Salt.
(3) Chila-Vero, Pindara Kund, proceeds of Cher, etc.
(4) Opium.
(5) Abkari.
(6) Tobacco.
(7) Fisheries and other miscellaneous receipts.

Ports.

130. There are 32 Bundars at present. Of these the important ones are Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya ; while Rozi, Nawabundar, Bed, Lamba, Pindara and Jhinjhuda are of minor importance.

Customs revenue.

131. The following figures show the customs revenue realised in the year of report :–

		1918–19	1919–20
(1)	Customs pure	5,23,005	6,07,838
(2)	Pindara Kund and Chilo	3,122	6,147
(3)	Salt	59,148	39,851
(4)	Opium	29,727	28,053
(5)	Abkari	26,373	32,903
(6)	Tobacco	76,844	90,552
		7,18,219	8,05,344

132. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs.81,83,448 as against Rs. 1,19,89,363 of the previous year. *Sea imports.*

133. The value of exports by sea was Rs. 37,69,143 against Rs. 56,13,565 of the previous year. *Sea exports.*

The following figures will give an idea of the course of trade in the State during the past ten years. *Value of sea imports and exports.*

Year	Value of sea imports.	Value of sea exports.
1910-11	44,91,886	21,33,731
1911-12	57,21,594	16,55,807
1912-13	49,67,756	11,86,506
1913-14	49,89,336	30,48,639
1914-15	53,66,731	42,32,709
1915-16	59,03,812	20,70,546
1916-17	63,94,109	21,41,432
1917-18	58,72,866	25,23,572
1918-19	1,19,89,363	56,13,565
1919-20	81,83,448	37,69,143

134. The following table shows the value of imports and exports by land during the past ten years. *Value of land imports and exports.*

Year.	Value of land imports.	Value of land exports.
1910—11	7,10,596	16,394
1911—12	5,26,148	14,086
1912—13	7,59,192	26,776
1913—14	7,20,946	13,471
1914—15	7,71,588	9,513
1915—16	7,68,310	11,603
1916—17	9,48,405	98,490
1917—18	12,87,781	1,2[illegible],335
1918—19	50,28,183	7,67,092
1919—20	70,35,670	2,28,582

135. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh; at the first two places from brine-wells and the last from sea water. The salt works are managed departmentally. *Salt works.*

136. Chilo is a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka. It is collected at a certain fixed rate at Rawal, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara. The revenue is farmed out for 3 years for Rs. 6,901 annually. *Chilo.*

Pindara Kund. 137. This tax is levied from pilgrims who bathe in the Kund at Pindara. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,711 against Rs. 1,330 last year.

Opium. 138. Opium is sold under the contract system; and the sale during the year under report amounted to 2,092 lbs. as against 2,631 lbs. last year.

Abkari. 139. This revenue is farmed out for an annual amount of Rs. 15,000 for five years.

Light-houses. 140. There are four light-houses:- at Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these there are beacons and poles to mark shoals, etc.

Ijaras. 141. The following table shows the number of Ijaras given by the Customs Department.

Ijara.	Income per year in Rupees.	Period for which farmed out–years.	Date of termination.
Chilo.	6,901	3	30-6-1922
Opium.	21,501	3	,,
Abkari.	15,000	10	30-6-1928
Tobacco.	95,501	3	31-8-1921
Ganja, Bhang and Charas.	1,151	1	30-6-1920
Chandul—Jamnagar.	252	3	30-6-1922
Do Khambhalia.	131	1	23-1-1921
Ijara for fishing out in high water	1,201	3	4-3-1923
Ijara for selling betel leaves.	9,151	1	14-8-1920
Conches.	1,001	1	24-3-1921
Dalali—Jamnagar.	5,001	4	30-6-1920
Do Jodiya.	1,451	1	,,
Do Salaya.	701	1	,,

Sailing ships. 142. The number of ships owned by the subjects of the State at the end of the last year was 429. Three ships were either wrecked or sold off and 10 new ships were either built or purchased during the year. There were thus 436 ships at the end of the year. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 997 loaded and 2,061 empty as against 863 and 1,960 respectively last year.

Cher wood jungles. 143. The number of the jungles remained the same as last year. The jungles are allowed to be cut by rotation for fuel and they fetched Rs. 2,630 during the year against Rs. 3,552 last year when the wood was farmed out.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

144. The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 60,75,688 as against Rs. 46,90,387 in the past year. *Income.*

A comparison of the figures of revenue since 1903-04 with those during the present regime will show the situation then and now.

Year.	Revenue Rs.	
1903-04	28,84,210	
1904-05	19,69,584	
1905-06	19,06,212	
1906-07	24,47,539	
1907-08	26,07,562	
1908-09	27,45,053	
1909-10	25,84,347	Lean year and fodder scarcity.
1910-11	29,34,555	
1911-12	20,19,830	Famine year.
1912-13	29,86,922	
1913-14	35,75,242	
1914-15	38,65,718	
1915-16	29,87,202	Year of scarcity & fodder famine.
1916-17	48,23,439	
1917-18	51,02,402	
1918-19	46,90,387	Famine year.
1919-20	60,75,688	

The figures for the years from 1903-04 to 1907-08 relate to the concluding year and a half of the British administration and three years and a half of the late Jam Saheb's rule.

145. Ordinary expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 52,41,502. *Expenditure.*

The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given in appendix XXII.

Audit of accounts.

146. 293 Tachans were made, recording 4,645 audit objections, which involved Rs. 24,506. 379 Tachans were disposed of, bringing in Rs. 28,824; of these 43 were faultless and 336 contained discrepancies and were finally closed on receipt of satisfactory explanations from the defaulting parties, or on errors being rectified and the short recoveries being credited to proper heads of revenue. 4,478 Daftars have been audited, of which 3,392 have been disposed of and 1,086 are awaiting disposal.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

147. The medical institutions in the State were 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries. *Number of medical institutions.*

148. The Jubilee Hospital in Jamnagar accommodates 60 in-patients and has attached to it, an out-door dispensary lodged in a handsome building donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal Esq, C. I. E., and Bai Monghibai Hospital at Khambhalia accommodates 12 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief. *Hospitals.*

Ram Rax Hospital at Jodiya accommodates 8 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

149. A. City Division:— (1) The City Dispensary gives out-door relief only. *Dispensaries.*

(2) The Jail Dispensary serves the jail, the infantry lines and His Highness' Guards.

(3) The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary accommodates four in-patients.

B. Mahal Division:— There are dispensaries in the following Mahal head-quarters:—

Bhanwad,	Kandorana,	Jam Jodhpur,
Lalpur,	Atkot,	Paddhari.
Kalawad,	Kalyanpur,	

These eight dispensaries are not provided with in-patients' wards. When funds are available a beginning will be made in this direction with the most populous Mahal and this form of relief will be extended to the other Mahals as exigencies require.

150. The total number of patients treated during the year under report in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 1,04,988 as against 84,673 of the previous year of which 1,802 were treated as in-patients against 1,467 of the last year. Of the total number of in-door patients 1,312 were discharged as cured, 396 were absent, 33 died and 61 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year against 941,428, 39 and 59 respectively in the year 1918-19. *Total number of patients treated.*

151. The sub-joined table shows the nature and the number of operations performed at the Jubilee Hospital during the past three years. *Operations performed in the Jubilee Hospital.*

Table showing the number and nature of operations performed during the past three years in the Jubilee Hospital, Jamnagar.

Years.	Removal of tumours.	Details of operations.									Operations on bones and joints.	Radical cure for hydrocele.	Removal of piles.		Other operations.	Total number of operations.
		Amputation of limbs.	Removal of stones from bladder.		Operations on eye and its appendages.			Obstetric operations.					By ligature.	By excision.		
			By cutting.	By crushing	Removal of cataract.	Making of artificial pupil.	Other important operations on eye	Craniotomy.	Version.	Natural labour conducted.						
1917—18	23	5	4	7	50	4	9	0	2	1	29	7	3	3	603	750
1918—19	12	4	13	2	12	2	3	2	3	0	36	1	1	1	490	582
1919—20	11	3	8	0	19	0	2	0	0	2	23	5	1	1	649	724

152. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions was 1328·92 against 1008·96 of the previous year. *Average attendance.*

153. The total number of operations performed during the year in all the medical institutions was 3,014 of which 140 were major against 106 of the last year. *Operations.*

The following table shows the details of the operations in the different institutions :—

	No.	of which major.
Jubilee Hospital	718	91
Monghibai Hospital, Khambhalia	609	4
Ram Rax Hospital, Jodiya	537	43
Dispensaries in Jamnagar	342	0
Mahal Dispensaries	808	0

154. The prevailing diseases during the year in the order of their numbers were skin and eye diseases, malarial fever, digestive and respiratory disturbances. *Prevailing diseases.*

155. Medico-legal work:–During the year under review 19 post mortem examinations were performed, of which 4 were in the City, 2 at Jodiya, 2 at Khambhalia, 2 each at Kalawad, Kalyanpur and Jam Jodhpur, 1 each at Lalpur and Kandorana and 3 at Atkot. 191 medico-legal cases were attended to and in 54 cases medical officers had to give evidence. *Post mortem examination & medicolegal cases.*

156. Veterinary Department :—The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers Hospital was 1,763 against 1,696 of the last year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 114 of which 24 were for castration, of which none proved fatal. It is gratifying to note that a new hospital is to be erected outside the city as such a centrally situated institution would be convenient for His Highness' stables also. *Veterinary hospital.*

157. The total number of deaths during the year in the whole State was 8,239 against 22,054. The death rate per mille of population was 23·58 against 63·11 of the last year. The total annual mortality in Jamnagar was 1,191 against 1,855 of the last year, thus giving a per mille rate of 26·53 against 40·88 of the past year. The infant mortality was 276. *Public health.*

Epidemics.

158. There was no epidemic of any disease. There were some sporadic cases of plague and small-pox.

(*a*) Plague:—In all 4 villages were infected with plague. The total number of cases was 43 of which 40 died.

(*b*) Small-pox:—It appeared in 6 villages. In all 37 cases occurred of which 3 proved fatal.

Vital statistics.

159. The total number of births in the State during the year was 8,238 against 8,009 the rate per mille being 23·57 against 22·92 of the last year. The number of births in the Jamnagar City itself during the year was 195. It is hoped that the vital questions of reducing the death rate and of making a wider gulf between figures of deaths and those of births will be taken up by the Advisory Council ere long for discussion and necessary action in this direction.

Vaccination.

160. For purposes of vaccination, the State is divided into 7 circles to each of which, one vaccinator is attached. In addition to these 7 vaccinators there are two relieving vaccinators.

During the year under report 10,974 primary vaccinations and 125 re-vaccinations were performed as against 9,928 and 274 respectively of the past year, showing an increase of 1,046 primary and a decrease of 149 re-vaccinations. Out of 10,974 primary and 125 re-vaccinations 10,958 and 104 were successful giving a percentage of 99·85 and 83·2 against 99·57 and 89·05 respectively of the past year.

Precautionary measures adopted.

161. As already noted, small-pox appeared in 6 villages. The incidence of mortality amongst the protected 23 was 1 and amongst the unprotected 14 was 2, giving a percentage of 4·3 and 14·3 respectively. In 5 places out of 6 the disease was imported from Karachi, Bombay, Cutch Mundra and some villages of the boundary States of Junagadh and Dhrafa while in the remaining one it appeared de novo. Whenever the disease appeared within ten miles' radius of the Agency Circle, immediate information was given to the Agency Vaccinator and the Agency Surgeon and remedial measures were adopted to arrest the spread of the disease.

Belgaum glycerinated lymph.

162. Belgaum glycerinated lymph has been introduced in the State for the last 5 years. Its results are satisfactory.

163. The total expenditure including the pay of the inspectors, vaccinators and peons, travelling allowances, contingencies, etc. amounted to Rs. 5,931 giving an average cost of Re. 0-8-6·9 per each successful case as against Re. 0-9-5·6 of the past year. *Cost of vaccination department.*

164. The towns and villages were visited as under:— *Village visits.*

	1918-19.	1919-20.
By the Chief Medical Officer and Vaccination Superintendent	83	68
By the Inspector of Vaccination	284	344
By the Vaccinators.	674	680

165. The sanitary condition of Jamnagar is not so bad as it used to be before the City Improvement was taken in hand. There is still room for further improvements. It is a joy to note that the improvement is being vigorously pushed on. Sanitation in Mahals is certainly better since the inception of Municipal Government. Last year the grant to Mahal Municipalities was increased. *Sanitary condition.*

166. A post mortem room and a ward for low caste patients under construction, were completed for use during the course of the year. *Needs fulfilled.*

Last year on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer, His Highness sanctioned a liberal revision of pay and grades, for Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and all serving in the department, which again received a further and more liberal quota during the course of this year.

167. The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary Departments in the State was Rs. 82,848 against Rs. 80,878 in the previous year. *Cost of medical & veterinary institutions.*

Chapter VII.

Education.

168. Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi B. A., S. T. C. D., continued to be in charge of the department as its head for administrative, superintending and inspecting work. The Nawanagar High School was in charge of the Head Master, Mr. Manishanker A. Raval, B. A., S. T. C. *Personnel.*

169. The Nawanagar State consists of 689 towns and villages with an area of 3,791·3 sq. miles and a population of 3,49,400 souls. Out of these villages, 170 have in all 200 recognised schools with 16,913 pupils and 64 unrecognised schools with 2,055 pupils. Over and above this as many as 80 villages avail themselves of the neighbouring schools within walking distance. The total number of recognised schools rose from 195 to 200 and the total number of pupils on the rolls was 16,913 showing an increase of 433 pupils on the previous year's figures; of these 3,193 were girls. The continued progress is visible inspite of the adverse effects of local epidemics, scarcity and high prices. *Statistics.*

170. The distribution of the schools is as under :- *Institutions.*

160 Boys' primary (128 State, 23 grant-in-aid, and 9 private).
18 Girls' primary (17 State and 1 private).
1 Boys' High School.
2 Anglo-Vernacular schools teaching upto 5 standards.
5 Middle schools (2 State and 3 private).
10 English classes.

The education in State schools is free and voluntary. The percentage of pupils to population is about 5·4 while the percentage of school going age under instruction is approximately 36.

171. The High School teaches from the fourth standard upwards and had on its rolls 396 pupils as against 404 in the preceding year. The average monthly number on the rolls was 384 and attendance 331 against 384 and 339 respectively in the preceding year. *The High School.*

172. The High School sent up 25 students for the school leaving examinations held in March 1919, of whom 20 came out successful as declared *The school leaving examination.*

by the University in June, 1919. The percentage of passes was 80 as against 84·2 of the last year which compared very favourably with the average percentage given by the University.

173. In March 1920 the School sent up 25 pupils of whom 15 passed giving a percentage of 60.

The High School laboratory & library.

174. The school possesses a well-furnished laboratory and liberal sums are allotted for keeping it up to the mark.

The school also maintains two libraries one for teachers and another for boys; the latter is very freely made use of by the boys.

Physical and moral education.

175. Physical exercise is one of the strong points of this institution. It is compulsory on all boys. 'Sound body, sound mind' is the doctrine which is always before the authorities who have made this compulsion. The school did very well at the Hardinge Athletic Challenge Cup Competition in Kathiawar in February last by coming first in as many as 5 events. Unfortunately it failed to win the Championship by one mark.

Nor is the moral side of the education neglected. Every class has its turn of a lesson every week from selected religious literature, every morning; prayers are offered before commencing school work, and the competition at the Sanatana Dharma examination supplies another incentive for the study of religious scriptures. Among other activities of the school, the Drawing Class, the Commercial Class newly started, Students' Education Encouraging Society, Prefect System, Students' Co-operative Society, Debating Society and a series of lectures on various subjects are items which add to its usefulness.

Gift.

176. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi has kindly bestowed upon the High School, where he received his secondary education, 2 permanent scholarships of Rs. 5 p.m. each and seven scholarships of the same value lasting for a year in commemoration of the presentation of a public address on the 18th February last to H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb in the presence of several ruling princes including H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner. During the course of the year, almost the whole staff was given a rise in the salaries.

Middle schools.

177. There are three middle schools in Jamnagar proper and they serve as feeder institutions of the High School. They contributed 112 boys to it. Different Mahals maintain 13 middle schools, of which two teach

upto the fifth standard; and there is a possibility of increasing their scope by raising them in course of time to the High School standard. At Jodiya the school is being developed into a full High School, thanks to Slieth Khimji Dayal's successor for providing the school with an excellent building. On April 5th the new building constructed at a cost of Rs. 90,000 by Sheth Vassanji Jiwandas was duly declared open by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb. The building will be a fitting monument, along with the local hospital, to the memory of a noble citizen and subject—Sheth Khimji Dayal of Jodiya, whose munificence has laid his fellow subjects of Jodiya under an everlasting obligation. During the year under review one more English class was opened at Atkot and one more standard was added to the three standards taught at Kandorana Middle School. The moffusil classes sent 9 students to the local High School besides several others diverted to other High Schools. Four of these schools are conducted by the State, the rest being the outcome of local enterprises. For bettering the condition of private classes, a grant-in-aid system was recommended by the Educational Inspector, which was sanctioned and put into effect last year. Mr. Doshi reports that it is working satisfactorily. The total cost to the State on this account comes to about Rs. 7,500.

Primary education.

178. There were 178 schools. Of these 160 are boys' schools-128 State, 23 grant-in-aid and 9 private-with 12,580 boys on the rolls.

The staff consists of 469 persons of whom only 68 are trained teachers. The long standing complaint of the paucity of trained hands was inquired into and as a first remedy, pay and prospects of teachers have been improved. This liberal policy is responsible for getting the services of 7 trained hands, in the last 2 years against nil during the previous five years. The expenditure on account of primary schools comes to Rs. 76,500.

There are 18 girls' primary schools and the total number of girls under instruction in these schools is 2,418. Besides, 745 girls receive education in composite schools. It is gratifying to note that a tendency to educate girls in the higher primary stage is steadily gaining ground and it is confidently hoped that the Lady Hardinge Girls' School under contemplation will act as a powerful stimulus in this direction and it will, doubtless, serve as one of the most enduring achievements of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb's rule. English upto two standards is taught to girls in the local Girls' School No. 1. In addition to the usual subjects the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery.

Special education.

179. Under this head comes the following :-

The Drawing Class-It is attached to the High School and is doing useful work for several years past.

The Commercial Class-It is also attached to the High School and is just started. It is open to out-siders also. Instruction in it is for the present, limited to short-hand, typewriting, book-keeping, accountancy and commercial correspondence.

Sanskrit Pathshalas-One is a State maintained institution in Jamnagar and the other is the result of private munificence at Khambhalia. The total number at these institutions was 51.

Vedshala-This is a grant-in-aid institution in the city of Jamnagar, teaching the three Vedas (Rik, Yajus and Sama) with special attention to ritual mantras, accents, etc. The annual grant is Rs. 500. There were 41 pupils at the close of the year.

Orphanage-One is a very useful institution in the heart of the capital started and managed by Mahant Ramprasadji and named after his late Guru Ananda Bawa; is being conducted very successfully under the encouragement it has received from His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

The inmates receive advantages of residential boarding school as also instruction in various handicrafts such as weaving, embroidery, knitting, cane-work, etc

There is another orphanage at Khambhalia, named after Sheth Gordhandas Valji, which was availed of by 17 orphans this year, against 7 last year.

Native General Library.

180. This is a semi-state institution. The Educational Inspector is the ex-officio secretary with committees of members-general and executive-to assist him. The State bore an expenditure upto Rs. 558 over it in the last year. During the year 31 new books were purchased. The institution is in sore need of a building of its own.

Backword classes.

181. The total number of Girasia students was 509 against 278 last year and that of the Mahomedans 3,434 against 3,356. The school for the Antyaja (depressed) classes had on its rolls 13 boys.

182. It is making rapid strides, and every year the Nawanagar boys win good successes in the various departments of University education; thanks chiefly to the many and liberal scholarships provided by the State, aggregating to the value of Rs. 3,924. During the year under review a number of these scholarships have been diverted to the less crowded but more important lines such as commerce, agriculture, engineering and science at the special desire of His Highness. *Higher education.*

183. The following may be enumerated under this head:– *Hostels and boarding institutions.*

(a) The Girasia Hostel in Jamnagar.
(b) The Lohana Boarding in Jamnagar.
(c) ,, ,, Khambhalia.
(d) ,, ,, Jodiya.
(e) ,, ,, Salaya.
(f) The Bhansali ,, Jamnagar.
(g) The Bhatia ,, Shapur.

(a) is a State maintained institution; all the rest are supported by caste enterprise and charities.

The Girasia Hostel had 44 students on its register of whom 36 were receiving secondary instruction and 8 primary. There were 5 paying boarders and 39 were free. The Hostel is getting popular.

184. Among various educational charities a special mention may here be made of those of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., who maintains in the city one middle school, one madressa and one girls' school, all big institutions for the Mahomedan boys and girls, and of Sheth Khimji Dayal who has presented the department with a spacious building newly constructed at a cost of Rs. 90,000 at Jodiya. *Educational charities.*

185. As noted elsewhere this branch receives special attention in the High School. It is not neglected in other institutions. Where there is no gymnasium, boys are put through a daily course of physical drill and indigenous games. However, there appears to be room for improvement. In the city proper, the schools are labouring under a disadvantage, the absence of a central play ground. A modest attempt is made to coach up boys of the primary schools in athletic exercises. It will be proper to note here that the fixing up and carrying through, with very handsome prizes attached, of an extensive programme, of sports on festivities such as those in connection with His Highness' birth-day, visits of distinguished guests, etc. is no small asset in the furtherance of this branch of education. *Physical education.*

Moral education.

186. With the exception of giving some lessons in the higher standards, no special efforts appear to have been made in this direction. The subject is a contentious one, as opinions of experts differ and no uniform or successful system has yet been devised. Until then, as Mr. Doshi suggests, the only method of inculcating lessons of morality is for the teachers to offer their own personality as a pattern for the boys to see and imitate. The following remarks of Mr. Doshi in this connection will not be out of place. "Moral training is more an affair of the home than that of the school. The problem of home education is the most important but the most difficult to solve. The most important factor that will accelerate it is, however, the education of girls and mothers. It is, therefore, that the measures to push on the cause of female education all round should be vigorous".

Medical inspection.

187. Arrangements exist for medical inspection of schools in Taluka towns. It needs to be more searching and suggestive.

School buildings.

188. There are few good school buildings. The Inspector reports that the state of things in this connection calls for early attention and His Highness has already approved of several buildings in Jamnagar, to house the English and vernacular schools.

Expenditure.

189. The total expenditure on education borne purely by the State during the year was Rs. 1,16,000 as against Rs. 1,08,209 last year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the famine allowance of Rs. 3 per head granted to all servants drawing a salary of Rs. 25 and less, as also to the liberal policy of the State followed during the course of the year in the matter of pay and prospects of the ill-paid teachers, a subject which the Educational Inspector placed in the forefront of all his proposals. This has given a much-needed relief to the teachers and has resulted in increased efficiency.

General remarks.

190. On the whole, the department had a very successful year marked by expansion in all branches, which has led to increased financial responsibilities of a recurring kind. His Highness' policy has been that of liberal assistance in all deserving cases; perhaps, looking to the costlier standards of living introduced by higher prices (which appear to have settled in our midst permanently), to the quickening of a desire for knowledge, to the necessity of opening rural classes with the teaching of scientific agriculture on a national basis, widening the basis of female education, improving the condition of trained teachers, so that right men could be attracted and secured : all this will demand funds and more funds as every year advances.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A.—THE JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

Earnings and expenditure.

191. The total gross earnings of the railway during the year amounted to Rs. 5,15,237 the highest on record against Rs. 4,94,448 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,37,545 or Rs. 16,302 more than in the previous year.

The net earnings are Rs. 2,77,692 against Rs. 2,73,205 *i. e.* Rs. 4,487 in excess over those of the previous year and give a net return of 10·75 p.c. on the capital outlay including suspense. The percentage of net earnings for the years after the separation of the control may be given below :—

1911-5·04, 1912-4·22, 1913-1·75 (first quarter), 1913-6·62, (second quarter), 1914-4·62, 1915-6·08, 1916-6·07, 1917-7·28, 1918-11·04, 1919-10·75.

B.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation settlement work.

192. As stated in the last year's report, the work is finished and it is now left for the diminutive establishment, permanently retained, to keep the records, and registers, carry out amendments and alterations when the holdings change hands, etc.

C.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Accidental deaths.

193. During the year under report there were 113 accidental deaths including 25 suicides and 11 suspicious deaths against 119 of the previous year. There were 33 deaths from snake bites against 61 in the previous year.

D. ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

Accidental fires.

194. There were 42 accidental fires during the year under report against 47 in the preceding year, which caused a damage of the value of Rs. 7,210 against Rs. 16,025 in the previous year.

E. ORPHANAGE (ANATHBALASHRAM).

Anathbalashram.

195. This is an institution for orphans and waifs and is being most energetically and creditably managed by Mahant Shree Ramprasadji. It was originally started by the Mahant Shree as a protective measure in the days of Chhapania and had the support of the well-known citizen of Jamnagar, the late Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji.

In the beginning of the year under report there were 101 boys in the orphanage. 50 more inmates were admitted during the year. 63 were released or died during the year, and the number on the 1st April 1920, was 88.

There were 29 girls when the year opened, 13 were added during the year, 25 went out or died and there were 17 at the end of the year.

An industrial class is attached to this institution which imparts useful training in the different industries to inmates as under :—

10 in hand weaving.
5 in tailoring.
5 in cane work.

16 orphans are receiving English, and 38 vernacular education.

The orphans are kept in the institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys, and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed in a good building, where they are carefully looked after.

Grants to orphanage.

196. An annual contribution of Rs. 650 is received by the institution :-

Rs. 200 are given by she State.
Rs. 200 are given by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
Rs. 100 are given by the Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji's heirs.
Rs. 100 are given by Sheth Khimji Dayal.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Pestonji Merwanji.

The sum is distributed among the orphans in cash and clothes at an annual public meeting. The cash donations thus received, remain to the credit of the orphans and are handed over to them when they leave the institution.

A monthly contribution of Rs. 200 is made by the State towards the maintenance of the institution and the following further sums are also contributed annually :—

Rs. 300 by the Jodhpur (Marwar) State..
Rs. 300 by the Dhrangadhra State.
Rs. 100 by the Vankaner State.
Rs. 80 by Lord Londesborough.
Rs. 25 by Sheth Behramji Fardunji Karaka.
Rs. 15 by K. B. Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla.

Rs. 12 Dosa Bhagvanji
Rs. 6 Mistri Nathu Moti.
} These two were under the protection of the orphanage where they were trained; they are now earning their livelihood out-side.

F. APANGASHRAM.

(Institution for the Destitute and the Helpless).

Apangashram.

197. This institution, which admits, houses and maintains helpless persons, who by reason of incurable diseases, loss of limbs, or other infirmities are incapable of maintaining themselves and have none to support them, is an extremely charitable and useful enterprise, undertaken solely by Sheth Valabhdas Meghji, acting under the will of the late Sheth Hansraj Ladha of Jamnagar. A fine building, situated in a healthy locality opposite the railway station is consecrated to this purpose and there is provision for housing 40 persons at present. The donor has left nothing undone in the matter of providing excellent lodging accommodation to the inmates and their medical examination and treatment. The year opened with 36 inmates, 43 were added during the year, 41 left, 3 died, and at the end of the year, there were 35 inmates on the rolls.

The monthly expenses amounted to about Rs. 300. This donor has left a rather singular condition in his will, which prohibits the receipt of donations, gifts or out-side help.

G. PRINTING PRESSES.

State printing press.

198. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipts and expenditure.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,600 against Rs. 5,480 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 14,613 against Rs. 17,713.

Private printing presses.

199. There are three other printing presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing advertisements relating to the Ayurvedic medicines of Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji. Another publishes Jain religious books. The rest executes job work.

H. STATIONERY.

Stationery.

200. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked; for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 52,244 were expended as compared with Rs. 20,513 in the previous year, while Rs. 36,633 were the receipts from the sale of stationery, forms, etc. against Rs. 30,803 of the previous year.

I. HORTICULTURE.

The gardens.

201. The State maintains a number of gardens in the city which cost during the year under report Rs. 90,930.

The work of extending the Lakhota gardens is in progress and the embankment on the tank is widened and there are further plots added to the scheme. The Jubilee gardens are rejuvenated and are carpeted with lawns for which the natural condition of the soil is very well fitted. The percolation from the tank is so constant in this garden, that the lawns are maintained at a comparatively cheap labour and preserve their colour and freshness practically throughout the year. Vasant Vadi gardens are now brought into the Lal Bangalow compound and lend themselves to easy lawn-making, owing to the proximity of the tank. The Tulsidas gardens are again extended and Mr. Mandke reports that his work in that garden has progressed remarkably. Vegetable growing is undertaken on a large scale and many kinds of vegetables, western as well as indigenous, are being reared and sent out to the market. During the year not less than ten thousand plants were propagated in the gardens.

The income from the garden produce has amounted in the year to about Rs. 13,000 as against Rs. 10,000 last year.

J. MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Ginning factories.

202. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year was 12. Of these, two are at Kalawad & Atkot, and one each at Salaya, Paddhari, Jam Jodhpur, Khambalia, Amran, Khijadia, Rawal and Vansjalia. With the exception of the one at Khambhalia which gins aloe fibres, these factories gin cotton.

K. PEARL FISHERIES.

Pearl fisheries

203. There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fisheries in the State, off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the gulf of Cutch. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides, smaller varieties of pearls designated "Kansara pearls" which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt and lying on the sea bed near Pindara and Rozi. Usually Ijaro is given for the collection of these pearls, but this year these also are being worked departmentally.

L. HORSE BREEDING.

Horse breeding

204. There were 8 stallions in the State, viz. 6 in Jamnagar and 2 at the Hill Paddock at Adhia. Of these 4 are Kathis, 1 Arab, 2 English thoroughbreds and 1 country-bred.

M. THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

Service.

205. 29 mares were served during the year, of which 26 belonged to the State and 3 to private owners.

Brood mares.

206. There were 36 brood mares at the beginning of the year. Of these 3 died, two were sold, and two were sent to Jamnagar, leaving 29 mares at the close of the year.

Young stock.

207. The young stock in the beginning was 45 to which 13 more were added in the year. Of these 10 died, 21 were sent to Jamnagar leaving 27 at the close of the year.

Cost.

The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 11,330 as against Rs. 11,731 of the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 61 as against Rs. 161 of 1918-19.

N. MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Motor & electricity.

208. These departments were under the control of Messrs. Shepherd and Tomlinson, respectively, and were satisfactorily managed by them.

O. STORAGE OF GRASS.

Storage of grass.

209. The State has adopted and encouraged the storing of grass, as a permanent measure; the past famines have amply shown the necessity for such a provision.

CONCLUSION.

The above is a brief statement of the progress of the administration in the year ended on 31st March 1920. The Secretaries take this opportunity of acknowledging, with deep gratefulness, invaluable advice and support which they have always received from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur and that at every step, they had His Highness' guidance and counsel, which smoothed their difficulties and gave strength to such measures as were adopted during the year.

It may finally be stated that all the Departmental Heads performed their duties with zeal and interest, and to the best of their ability.

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1919-20.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A., L.L.B.	Dewan.	16—2-04	31—3-20	On leave since 1-5-1918
2. F. C. Nissen Esq., C. E. (Cooper's Hill), L.C.E. (Bombay).	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24-12-10	do.	
3. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	10—9-16	do.	
	Revenue Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S., G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1-08	do.	
5. Parshuram B. Junnarkar Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Political Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
6. Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta Esq., B.A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law.	General Secretary.	1—6-17	do.	
7. Bapubhai J. Majmudar Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Nyayadhish.	17—3-12	16-12-19 Died.	Keshavlal Manishanker Dholakia, Esq. holds charge since 17-12-19
8. Dayabhai B. Kora, Esqr. L.C.E, etc.	State Engineer.	1—9-18	31—3-20	
9. Somchand K. Shah Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5-14	do.	
10. Gulam Mahomad B. Munshi Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office	1—8-17	do.	
11. Vashram K. Mamtora Esq., L. C. E.	City Officer.	1—9-18	19—3-20 Died.	Dayabhai B. Kora Esq. holds charge since 20-3-20
12. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas Esq.	Municipal Officer.	18—4-12	31—3-20	
13. Chhelshanker J. Dave Esq.	Superintendent of Police.	6—4-18	do.	
14. E. Tomlinson Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	4-12-16	29—2-20	
	Superintendent of Electric Department.	1—3-20	31—3-20	
15. H. W. Shepherd Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	do.	do.	
16. Mr. Dayashanker M. Jani.	Officer-in Charge of Department of Commerce & Industry.	22—8-17	do.	
17. Mr. Shivsinhji Jiyaji..	Forest Superintendent.	1—4-13	do.	
18. Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A.	Educational Inspector.	15—3-18	do.	
19. Mr. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12—9-05	do.	
20. Mr. Chhaganlal R. Patel.	Chief Audit Officer & Huzur Account Officer.	23—3-16	do.	
21. Mr. Gokalbhai Karsan Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	21—8-95	do.	
22. Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao Junnarkar.	Chief Customs Officer.	29-12-17	do.	
23. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent	27—9-13	do.	
24. Mr. Kalekhan Meherabkhan.	Commandant Darbari Paltan.	9—4-18	do.	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1919–1920.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1919–20.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law.	These laws are adapted from British Laws.		
2. Mahomedan Law.			
3. Contract Act.			
4. Evidence Act.			
5. Specific Relief Act.			
6. Transfer of property			
7. Indian Penal Code			
8. Criminal Procedure Code			
9. Whipping Act.			
10. Post and Telegraph Acts			
11. Civil Procedure Code			
12. Stamp Act.			
13. Court Fees Act			
14. Limitation Act.			
15. Registration Act.			
16. Insolvent Debtor's Act.			
17. Jail Act.			
18. Cattle Pound Act.			
19. Vaccination Act.			
20. Arms Act.			
21. Gambling Act.			
22. Salt Act.			
23. Opium Act.			
24. Abkari Act.			
25. Poisonous Drugs Act.			
26. Treasure Trove Act.			
27. Company's Act.			
28. Passport Rules.			
29. Boiler Inspection Act.	These are Local Acts		
30. Village Police Act.			
31. Game Rules.			
32. Tajia Rules.			
33. Slaughter House Act.			
34. Cruelty to Animals Act.			
35. Preservation of Useful Animals Act.			
36. The Eunuchs Act.			
37. Cattle Trespass Act.			
38. Intoxicating Drugs Act			
39. Act relating to Police Deserters.			
40. Protection of Live-stock			
41. Forbidding exposure of sheep & goats.			
42. Prohibition to jump over village hedges.			
43. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police.			
44. Rules re post mortem examination.			
45. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu religious days.			
46. Building of parapets of wells.			
47. Protection of Orphans.			
48. Plague Rules.			
49. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.			

Appendix II—*Contd.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1919–1920.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1919–20.	Remarks.
50. Rules and Regulations about Agar Vatchha Charans.	These are Local Acts		
51. Rules and Regulations about Miyanas.			
52. Rules about State Crops			
53. Rules about sale of animals to butchers.			
54. Rules about weights and measures.			
55. Quarantine Rules.			
56. Rules about Provident Funds, Associations, etc			
57. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the City of Jamnagar.			
58. Rules about accidental fires.			
59. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar City and its Mahals			
60. Explosive Act.			
61. Rules about hunting wild animals and birds.			
62. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
63. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis.			
64 Nawanagar State Census Rules.			
65. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
66. City Survey Rules.			
67. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana Community.			
68. Rules about the Waghers, of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
69. Rules for regulating burial grounds.			
70. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
71. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places and Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of war.			
72. Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the war.			
73. Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.			
74. Agriculturists Relief Act			
75. Wandering Criminal Tribe's Act.			

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919-1920.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	12	1	...	...	1	12	1	6	...	1	2	9	1,990	
Infantry	167	10	...	...	11	166	1	162 M L.	...	7	27	132	30,292	
Imperial Service Troops	146	12	7	...	4	147	1 Squadron	102 Short Rifles 40 M.L.E.	...	4	22	121	1,87,439	
Total...	325	23	7	...	16	325	3	310	...	12	51	262	2,19,721	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1919–1920.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											
Inspector	1	80	80								
Inspectors	2	70	140	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	
Inspector	1	60	60								
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade...	2	55	110								
2nd Grade	4	50	200								
do	1	45	45	1	33	0	5	1	26	1	
3rd Grade	9	40	360								
4th Grade	11	30	330								
Jamadars.											
1st Grade...	4	25	100								
2nd Grade	14	20	280	0	20	0	3	0	17	1	
Havaldars	44	16	704	0	16	0	4	1	30	14	
Naiks	67	14	938	0	23	0	15	0	60	29	
L. Naiks	22	12	264								
Constables.											
1st Grade...	142	11	1,562								
2nd Grade	220	10	2,200	110	303	5	130	8	200	299	
3rd Grade	137	9	1,233								
Mounted Police.											
Resaldar	1	50	50								The grade of the Mounted Police & Camel Sawars has been raised.
Jamadar	1	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Dafedars	2	35	70								

Sawars											
1st Grade...	8	32	256	3	16	0	6	0	10	28	
2nd Grade	9	31	279								
3rd Grade	21	30	630								
Camel Sawars.											
1st Grade...	12	24	288	2	13	0	0	0	3	14	
2nd Grade	5	23	115								
Paid cadets	6	20	120	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	
Total...	746	...	10,454×12 =1,25,448	117	427	5	164	10	358	388	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–1920.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	604	453	682	456	672	443	350	245	301	150	51·3	53·72	52·08	55·30	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar State ...	41,380	29,356	18,651	12,986	45·07	44·23	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–20.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Numder of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.			Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility ...	1	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants	1	7	8	45	5	12	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Relating to weights & measures ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affecting public health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murders	3	4	7	8	5	13	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	2
Culpable homicide ...	0	6	6	4	5	8	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
Attempts to murder .	0	5	5	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Causing miscarriage .	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurts &c.	8	623	631	469	566	1372	112	2	0	3	11	91	5	0	112	1248	0	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8
Grievous hurts ...	1	23	24	27	21	43	8	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	8	35	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping... ...	0	5	5	2	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	4	5	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unnatural offences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	7	227	234	274	204	301	152	1	7	8	79	53	2	2	152	122	0	2	51	6	14	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	9
Robbery	0	7	7	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1

Dacoity	0	5	5	1	1	11	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
Criminal trespass ...	4	139	143	16	47	77	9	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	9	68	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False documents ...	0	4	4	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Relating to marriage	2	30	32	22	17	42	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	34	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Offences against Local Acts ..	2	194	196	94	181	253	194	0	13	2	26	153	0	0	194	56	0	0	17	9	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Miscellaneous ...	19	1159	1178	383	302	614	74	1	1	6	14	52	0	0	74	512	0	0	10	4	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	28	11
Total...	49	2446	2495	1358	1371	2788	567	4	24	21	153	356	7	2	567	2116	0	5	98	24	18	35	14	7	0	1	2	3	0	100	45

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–20.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year		Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1919–20.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	29	36	6	24	1	0	1	5	85	37	6	5	15	0	1	10	6	
City F. C. Magistrate Court	789	986	29	115	0	1,071	2	4	1,114	1,221	740	226	239	0	0	16	4	
Khambhalia do ...	372	378	6	36	57	278	12	2	386	391	298	49	38	0	2	4	3	
Jodiya do ...	125	186	8	57	51	27	10	2	256	155	77	17	49	0	0	12	3	
Bhanwad do ...	233	202	1	39	121	176	2	3	240	342	138	123	61	0	0	20	10	
Kandorana do ...	97	64	0	25	6	29	0	1	85	61	25	14	19	0	0	3	2	
Atkot do ...	106	76	0	19	5	44	1	6	88	75	50	0	25	0	0	0	0	
Lalpur do ...	187	195	4	38	9	81	6	6	130	144	93	2	42	0	2	5	4	
Amran do ...	65	51	0	9	2	23	0	5	54	39	16	11	8	0	0	4	3	
Kalyanpur do ...	127	231	3	65	32	125	23	7	123	255	40	131	60	0	0	24	9	
Kalawad do ...	103	90	4	16	27	21	0	0	85	68	55	0	11	0	0	2	1	
Total...	2,233	2,495	61	443	311	1,875	57	41	2,646	2,788	1,538	578	567	0	5	100	45	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-20.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court ...	25	3	3	8	8	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	66	2	2	17	17	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Total...	91	5	5	25	25	23	23	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919–1920.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M. D.	
Nyayadhish Court.	161	172	239	243	400	415	228	234	172	181	163299	4	167	72	48	54	27	33	5	21	77	7	129	120706	10- 0	
Small Cause „	81	38	446	442	527	480	489	466	38	14	26203	0	442	0	377	65	0	0	0	127	143	29	167	22091	1–18	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	52	61	198	171	250	232	189	174	61	58	30250	0	155	16	89	50	10	6	0	20	65	17	72	4205	11– 0	
Jodiya „	88	74	142	155	230	229	156	132	74	97	30150	7	133	15	85	34	5	9	0	27	65	5	35	12896	5- 6	
Bhanwad „	14	20	87	136	101	156	81	104	20	52	21396	1	129	6	77	44	6	2	0	3	87	0	14	16599	3–15	
Kandorana „	21	13	62	69	83	82	70	62	13	20	10015	0	66	3	41	19	4	2	0	6	34	2	20	7832	4– 9	
Atkot „	1	0	18	37	19	37	19	37	0	0	3154	0	35	2	26	8	1	0	0	5	22	3	7	3154	1– 7	
Lalpur „	39	36	116	126	155	162	119	109	36	53	20261	2	107	17	74	27	3	3	0	19	65	4	21	13381	4–28	
Amran „	5	2	26	45	31	47	29	43	2	4	9598	2	35	8	25	9	1	0	0	9	24	1	9	7505	3–15	
Kalyanpur „	18	13	83	153	101	166	88	112	13	54	20957	5	141	7	92	43	3	3	0	19	66	4	23	9200	2–20	
Kalawad „	1	7	38	107	39	114	32	100	7	14	8041	1	95	11	76	17	1	1	0	13	58	5	24	8267	1–17	
Total. ...	481	436	1455	1684	1936	2120	1500	1573	436	547	343324	22	1505	157	1010	370	61	59	5	269	706	77	521	225836	4–15	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1919-20.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nyayadhish Court.	193	93	4,40,844	179	219	1,86,192	372	312	6,27,036	279	166	1,32,030	93	146	4,95,006	78	5	63	
Small Cause „	62	4	327	187	198	12,163	249	202	12,490	245	195	11,779	4	7	711	6	1	0	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	43	25	8,237	207	131	26,739	250	156	34,976	225	135	31,786	25	21	3,190	9	1	11	
Jodiya „	57	10	5,715	173	181	93,119	230	191	98,834	220	123	80,328	10	68	18,506	61	3	4	
Bhanwad „	10	11	7,582	84	85	17,401	94	96	24,983	83	67	14,137	11	29	10,846	23	1	5	
Kandorana „	29	9	5,007	46	161	27,803	75	170	32,810	66	151	19,343	9	19	13,467	9	5	5	
Atkot „	13	0	0	26	67	11,671	39	67	11,671	39	66	11,435	0	1	236	1	0	0	
Lalpur „	36	19	10,027	191	178	28,031	227	197	38,058	208	129	20,385	19	68	17,673	58	3	7	
Amran „	9	0	0	64	62	13,489	73	62	13,489	73	51	7,338	0	11	6,151	11	0	0	
Kalyanpur „	56	3	1,405	106	105	18,352	162	108	19,757	159	31	16,212	3	77	3,545	71	3	3	
Kalawad „	6	4	1,195	32	83	23,399	38	87	24,594	34	77	19,841	4	10	4,753	9	1	0	
Total ..	514	178	1,80,339	1,295	1,470	4,58,359	1,809	164	9,38,698	1,631	1,191	3,64,614	178	457	5,74,084	336	23	98	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court	84	76	19	34	103	110	27	53	76	57	7,591	12,770	15	34	1	3	1	2	3	3	7	11	M D. 14-21	M.D. 15-19
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	41	39	110	75	151	114	112	74	39	40	26,290	25,020	43	35	13	6	16	21	18	5	22	7	0-18	7—0
Total...	125	115	129	109	254	224	139	127	115	97	33,881	37,790	58	69	14	9	17	23	21	8	29	18	7-19	11—9

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-20.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jail Superintendent's Office.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	0	
Central Jail	1	187	211	474	398	175·62	167·95	163	25,668	55·74	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	4	50	232	54	15·18	1·70	0	581	1·08	
Jodiya do ...	1	0	34	79	34	1·48	·83	1	120	9·57	
Amran do ...	1	0	13	13	13	·49	·61	2	128	4·5	
Kalawad do ...	1	1	23	24	24	·76	1·46	1	100	24·42	
Kandorana do ...	1	1	38	29	39	1·18	1·52	1	150	13·44	
Atkot Sub-jail ...	1	0	25	53	25	3·53	1·21	0	483	12·54	
Bhanwad Lock-up ...	1	1	56	60	57	2·50	2·52	6	302	36·2	
Lalpur do ...	1	0	42	47	42	1·24	3 07	3	154	24 8	
Kalyanpur do ...	1	0	59	59	59	1·65	2·69	3	147	15·6	
Total...	10	194	551	1,070	745	203·63	183·56	180	28,904	30·95	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–1920.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar State ...	553	673	379	434	25	44	17	28	86	14	46	153	524	647	4,00,855	4,93,265	19	14	10	12	

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Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–20.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	367	2,87,061	1,159	419	3,30,371	1,874	
Sale deeds ...	23	22,404	151	42	68,040	267	
Wills ...	17	0	34	26	794	59	
Money bonds ...	85	57,216	333	14	8,670	56	
Miscellaneous ...	32	34,174	145	146	85,390	508	
Total ...	524	4,00,855	1,822	647	4,93,265	2,764	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	570	...	...	590	
Net profit...	...	...	1,252	...	...	2,174	

PARSHUARM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nawanagar	1,175	73,057	94,192	95,367	1,23,631	92,255	3,112	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919–1920.

State.	April 1919	May 1919	June 1919	July 1919	August 1919	September 1919	October 1919	November 1919	December 1919	January 1920	February 1920	March 1920	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks
Nawanagar State.	Inches. Cents. 00 00	00 00	00 16	13 46	8 63	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	22 25	3 92	·18 38·4	

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Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Article.	During March (past year). Seers per Re.			During March (present year). Seers per Re.			Remarks.
	Mnds.	Srs.	Tls.	Mnds.	Srs.	Tls.	
Millet	...	8	...	...	13	10	
Wheat	...	8	...	...	13	10	
Juwar	...	8	...	...	20	...	
Urad	...	6	30	...	9	...	
Math	...	8	...	...	16	...	
Mag	...	6	10	...	10	...	
Gram	...	11	...	...	13	10	
Rice	...	5 to 11	10 ...	...	4 to 8	... ...	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Office Establishment.	0	0	24,807				
Original Buildings & Repairs.							
I. New buildings.							
1. Buildings.	4,43,094	0	0				
2. Roads.	1,46,818	0	0				
3. Irrigation.	92,295	0	0				
4. Reclamation.	8,155	0	0				
5. Harbour Works.	1,326	0	0				
6. Miscellaneous.	91,727	0	0				
Total...	0	0	7,83,415				
II. Repairs.							
1. Buildings.	0	33,583	0				
2. Roads.	0	22,057	0				
3. Irrigation.	0	3,847	0				
4. Reclamation.	0	393	0				
5. Harbour Works.	0	4,247	0				
6. Miscellaneous.	0	1,032	0				
Total...	0	0	65,159				
III. Miscellaneous.	0	0	15,787				
Grand Total...	0	0	8,89,168				

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Navanagar State, during the year 1919–20.

District	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male	Female.										
Nawanagar State.	1919–20	89,085	55,603	1,613	37,193	1,716	2,244	941	10,453	2,98,990	27,488	...	855	14,904	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919-1920.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Nawanagar State	28	15,001	36	21,501	16	1,151	3	383	83	38,036	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919–1920.

No.	Items.	Receipts Rupees.	No.	Items.	Expenses Rupees
1	Land Revenue.	45,91,565	1	Palace.	12,21,204
2	Customs.	6,13,942	2	Administration and Finance.	97,086
3	Salt.	39,852	3	Land Revenue.	7,33,335
4	Opium and Abkari.	1,48,365	4	Customs.	75,622
5	Stamps and Registration.	70,349	5	Salt.	22,388
6	Law and Justice.	13,482	6	Opium and Abkari.	162
7	Railway.	2,95,657	7	Stamps and Registration.	4,130
8	Jail.	8,763	8	Law and Justice.	55,312
9	Education.	2,530	9	Railway.	1,82,632
10	Medical	251	10	Jail.	28,905
11	Public Works.	13,588	11	Education.	1,16,835
12	Minor Departments.	2,76,702	12	Medical.	86,064
			13	Public Works.	9,28,564
	Total...	60,75,046	14	Military.	2,46,626
			15	Police.	2,15,522
			16	Rayasat.	3,41,651
			17	Political.	1,57,276
			18	Dharmada.	93,235
			19	Pension.	29,229
			20	Minor Departments.	3,89,197
			21	Unforseen.	2,16,527
				Total...	52,41,502

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1919–1920.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital ..	14,917	962	590.	317	20	35	26,445	283·91	
City Dispensary.	25,060	0	0	0	0	0	5,765	278·9	
Jail do...	386	87	76	0	10	1	1,438	26·56	
Military Line do .	944	362	357	0	0	5	0	40·35	
I. S. Lancers do...	408	8	4	1	1	2	805	27·41	
Khambhalia Bai Monghibai Hospital	9,055	181	150	20	1	10	4,256	129·08	
Jodiya Ram Rax do	12,409	202	135	58	1	8	4,304	139·8	
Bhanwad Dispensary...	5,268	0	0	0	0	0	1,777	48·5	
Lalpur do ...	8,206	0	0	0	0	0	1,899	81·7	
Kalawad do ...	4,682	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	55·4	
Kandorana do ...	4,821	0	0	0	0	0	1,954	59·46	
Atkot do ...	4,435	0	0	0	0	0	1,819	40·9	
Kalianpur do ...	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,338	28·4	
Jam Jodhpur do ...	5,459	0	0	0	0	0	1,659	50·15	
Paddhari do ...	4,736	0	0	0	0	0	1,532	38·4	
Killeshwar do ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	
Total...	1,03,186	1,802	1,312	396	33	61	56,966	1328·92	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919-1920.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,49,400	8,009	8,238	229	0	22,054	8,239	0	13,815	22·92	23·57	63·11	23·58	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1919–20

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	404	396	339·3	331·2	18,420	...	...	
12	4	Middle Schools	788	350	551·6	271·5	...	5,278	...	
1	1	Drawing Class	50	47	44·2	40	1,524	...	...	
...	1	Commercial „	...	11	...	12	753	...	...	
129	129	Primary Schools for boys	10,495	10,742	7,356·1	7,840·6	...	...	63,307	
17	17	do for girls	2,124	2,168	1,280·5	1,342·8	...	...	13,234	
160	153	Total of Schools maintained by the State	13,861	13,714	9,571·7	9,838·1	20,697	5,278	76,541	
		Aided Schools.								
2	11	Middle Schools	557	909	450	686·3	...	2,160	...	
22	23	Primary „	865	1,001	572·5	799·8	...	...	1,942	
24	34	Total of aided schools	1,422	1,910	1,022·5	1,486·1	...	2,160	1,942	
184	187	Grand Total...	15,283	15,624	10,594·2	11,324·2	20,697	7,438	78,483	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

134913

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

No. 1541 of 1920-21.

JAMNAGAR,

16th June, 1921.

To

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
SIR RANJITSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness,

On behalf of the Revenue, Political and General Secretaries, I have the honour to submit, as directed by Your Highness, the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1920-21 together with the Appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,
MERWANJI PESTONJI,
For Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

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Summary of Events of the Administration of the Nawanagar State for the Year 1920-21.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a first class State in Kathiawar, lies in the north-western portion of the Province of Kathiawar between 22°-58′ and 21°-44′ north latitude and 69°-10′-30″ and 71°-33′-30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Runn of Cutch, on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol, Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath Prant and on the west by the Okha Runn and the Arabean sea. It contains 32 ports and roadsteads—large and small—the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals: Panchkoshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorana being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly, and Bhanwad hilly and in part mountainous;-the principal ranges of the hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop: of these mount Venu the highest peak of Barda is 2,057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1,938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und, the Sasoi, the Ghee, the Sani, the Nagmati, and the Rangmati.

Climate and rainfall

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and of the Barda hills is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 20 inches 4·4 cents.

Area

3. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawar, although the average quality of its land is slightly inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population and census

4. The population of the State according to the census of March 1921 is 3,45,353 or 4,047 less than in the census of 1911. Of these 2,75,550 are Hindus, 50,349 Mahomedans, 19,346 Jains and 108 other castes. The following figures show the total population as returned by the census taken in 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Year.	Population.
1871	2,90,847
1881	3,16,147
1891	3,78,707
1901	3,36,576
1911	3,49,400
1921	3,45,353

The vital statistics as mentioned in the annual reports of the Nawanagar State of the last 10 years are as under.

Year.	No. of births.	No. of deaths.
1911-12	8,329	5,902
1912-13	7,634	9,891
1913-14	8,073	5,818
1914-15	9,515	6,018
1915-16	10,068	5,180
1916-17	10,370	6,875
1917-18	9,195	9,301
1918-19	8,009	22,054
1919-20	8,238	8,239
1920-21	8,117	7,856
Total	87,548	77,134

If these figures are correct there should be an increase of 10,414 on the figure 3,49,400 of the population as given in the census of 1911. Instead of this increase there is a decrease of 4,047. This shows that the difference of 14,461 remains to be accounted for.

Probably the figures of the number of deaths are not correct. In the year of influenza more than 18,000 deaths were reported to His Highness from influenza; then, in the year when there was an epidemic of plague over 7,000 deaths were reported from that disease alone. But the figures of the number of total deaths in the reports of the years of infuenza and plague are nothing like what they should be if the numbers mentioned, of deaths from influenza and plague are taken fully into account. Many Vaghers have emigrated to Mesopotamia to join the labour corps. Similarly others may have emigrated to other places where they could make a better living than in Nawanagar.

These reasons are sufficient to account for the difference indicated above. It may be mentioned that of late years many Memons and others have gone for trade in Africa and other places. They return to their houses in Nawanagar to pass the monsoon season here and again go to their places of business after the end of the monsoon. The census taken in March cannot include these numbers which would add to the census figures if such census is taken after June instead of in March.

According to the figures of the last census the number of males is 1,74,275 and the number of females is 1,71,078 as compared to 1,76,312 males and 1,73,088 females in 1911.

The census figures of the town of Jamnagar are as follows:—

March	No. of houses.	No. of males.	No. of females	Total.
1921	10,495	21,307	21,188	42,495
1911	11,018	22,025	22,862	44,887
decrease.	523	718	1,674	2,392

The decrease in the number of houses is probably due to the demolition of houses for purposes of city improvement.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annualy paid by the State as tribute; of this sum Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaekwar and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi. This State exacted in old times, a tribute from the rest of Kathiawar and its levy was known as " Khichdi ". It was sometimes called the " Ghoda Vero ".

Gross Revenue.

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 52,67,221.

Ruler of the State.

7. Lt. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Saheb Bahadur, G. B. E., K. C. S. I., is the ruler of the State with a personal salute of 15 guns.

Mode of administration

8. The administration is carried on under His Highness' direction by three Secretaries styled the Revenue Secretary, the Political Secretary and the General Secretary. Each of the Secretaries has a certain number of State departments under his control. Each exercises independently the powers of the Dewan with respect to the departments under his charge, referring only such matters as are of importance to His Highness for orders.

Tours of His Highness.

9. During the year His Highness visited Alwar, Delhi, Dhrangadhra, Baroda and Rajkot. His Highness had been to Delhi twice and twice to Dhrangadhra. All the State Mahals were visited between the 5th to 20th April 1920. His Highness also camped at Adhia in the Atkot Mahal between the 5th March and 20th March 1921. The head-quarters of the Mahals were visited for purposes of inspection and for giving personal interviews to and hearing the applications of the agriculturists and cultivators. Delhi was visited in February 1921 in connection with the auspicious ceremony of the opening of the Chamber of Princes by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and in March 1921 to attend a meeting of the standing committee of princes of which His Highness is one of the members. Baroda was visited in March 1921 in connection with the work of the project of the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway. From Baroda His Highness went to Bombay to see off H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar and General Sir Lock Elliot who sailed for England on the 26th March 1921.

Betrothal & marriage of Kunvari Shri Vijaykunver Ba to H.H.Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra

10. The betrothal of Kunvari Shri Vijay Kunverba the daughter of His Highness' brother Kumar Shri Juvansinhji was announced on 22nd April, 1920. Deputations were sent out for invitation to all the States of Kathiawar and to other important States outside of Kathiawar such as Baroda, Gwalior, Patiala, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Kishangad, Rutlam, Jhalrapatan, Radhanpur, Dholpur, Pratapghad and Cutch.

H. H. Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra came to Jamnagar with a big party on the 27th April 1920. His Highness arrived in state and was welcomed with the full honours becoming His Highness' rank and position. The marriage ceremony was performed the same evening at the Darbargadh old palace.

A big banquet was given in honour of the occassion on 28th April, 1920.

The wedding was arranged on very short notice, yet deputations from the following States just arrived in time to be present on the occasion:— Baroda, Gwalior, Cashmere, Rutlam, Faridkote, Palitana, Cutch, Radhanpur, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Wankaner, Rajkot, Bansda, Dhrol, Gadhka, Pithadia, Lathi, Jalia Devani, Wadhwan, Jasdan, Kotda Sangani, Manavadar, Thanadevli, Muli, Limbdi, Sayla, Katosan.

A Darbar was held at Am Khas Cutchery on 28th April 1920 for receiving the Poshaks that were sent by the different States. The return Poshaks were presented to the members of the various deputations.

H. H. Maharaja Rajsaheb left in state with his newly wedded Ranisaheb on 4th May 1920 for Dhrangadhra. It is gratifying to note that everything passed off most successfully. On the 5th May 1920 His Highness Maharaja Jamsaheb visited Dhrangadhra and there performed the auspicious ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Palace.

H. H. sails for England.

11. On the 11th May 1920 His Highness left Jamnagar for Bombay and on the 15th of the same month His Highness sailed for England by S. S. the Morea.

Investiture of H. H. with the insignia of G. B E. by H. M. the King.

12. His Highness had the honour of being invested with the insignia of G. B. E. by His Majesty the King-Emperor in person at the Buckingham Palace in June 1920.

Audiance with Their Imperial Majesties.

13. His Highness had also the honour of being received in audience by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress at the Buckingham Palace first in June and again in October 1920. His Highness was also present at the functions of the Garden Party and Court.

H. H. attends the unveiling of the Cenataph and the Abbey ceremony

H. H. as a delegate representing the Indian Princes on the first Assembly of the League of Nations.

14. His Highness intended to leave England for India on the 6th November 1920 but in obedience to His Majesty's command to attend the unveiling of the Cenataph and the Abbey ceremony on November 11th His Highness arranged to sail at the end of the month. In the meantime at the urgent invitation of the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness had to undertake the representation of the Ruling Princes on the delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations. Between November 8th and 12th His Highness attended several cabinet conferences in conjunction with the delegates of the Dominions. Among the questions discussed there was the Mandates question and there His Highness emphasised the unsatisfactory prospects for the Indian Nationals. On the 12th November 1920 His Highness started for Geneva from the Victoria Station. There were 31 full meetings of the Assembly between its opening on the 15th November and its closure on December 18th. His Highness attended

regularly at all Assembly meetings until His Highness was confined to his room by his doctor's orders with bronchitis in the last week of the session.

There was a heavy agenda of 29 items before the Assembly. The Assembly set up six committees for preliminary examination of the bulk of the agenda. There were 41 delegations on the Assembly, the majority of delegations consisting of 3 members each. Each committee had one representative of each State present; thus each committee consisted of about 41 members.

The allocation of the agenda under general heads to the committee was as follows:—

Committee	I.	Constitutional Questions.
Committee	II.	Technical Organization.
Committee	III.	The Permanent Court of International Justice.
Committee	IV.	The work of the Secretariat and the finances of the League.
Committee	V.	Admissions into the League.
Committee	VI.	The Mandates Question, Reduction of Armaments, the Economic Weapon.

Of the three Indian delegates Sir William Meyer took committees 2 and 6, Sir Ali Imam committees 1 and 3, and His Highness committees 4 and 5 which included the apportionment of contributions towards the cost of the League.

His Highness' speech on the subject of the financial expenditure of the Secretariat is as follows:—

" Mr. President and Gentlemen,

" India has been prominent in criticisms of the finances of the " League. But, Gentlemen, please understand that from our point of " view what we most hope for is a sound system of external control " over the spending department.

" Why ? Because:—

" First: such control is the strongest means of winning confidence " in our economical working; and

" Secondly: and above all-because such *Control defends our* " *Secretariat from criticism-from unjust criticism.*

" In our Indian finance we have:—

" First: the Budget;

" Second: the Treasury Officers.

" Now in the League of Nations, we have, or shall have here- " after, the Budget. But I see no equivalent, in the League of Nations, " of the Treasury check and control.

" Please, however, note this; in the League of Nations control of " expenditure is specially and peculiarly necessary.

" Why? I will tell you.

" One strong motive for economy present in a State is absent in " the League. In a State expenditure is reflected, automatically and " sensibly, in taxation.

" The people and the government feel expenditure acutely because " of taxation and political resentment of taxation.

" Taxation touches the spot.

" In the Secretariat here this motive for economy is absent. There " is no taxation on the League of Nations itself. The burden is " transfered far away, to the constituent States.

" Now it is quite certain that if our expenditure is not well con- " trolled, if the method of that control is not potently effective and " fully visible, the League will become unpopular in constituent States.

" Therefore, for the sake of the League itself, we must have well " proved and demonstrable control.

" I further hold it as of paramount importance that the organ of " control should be appointed by the Assembly. First because the " Assembly contains *all the members* and the *Council does not.* Se- " condly because the Council, which at present is supposed to ex- " ercise certain supervision, is too much occupied with other matters,

" and also, I would remark, is too closely connected, inevitably so, " with the Secretariat.

" It might in particular be a function, among others, of such an " Organ as I suggest, to sanction all new expenditure or reappropria- " tion, either in excess of prescribed amounts or as between certain " scheduled heads, provided of course that the Assembly had not " already laid down a total which is not to be exceeded.

" Another function I would allot to the Organ is the framing and " execution of a set of rules equivalent to our Civil Service Regulations " and Code in India. These rules control all expenditure that can be " *mechanically* controlled. They serve not only as an effective cure " for leakages in ordinary departmental expenditure, but also, in a " large measure—and this is of great value—as a system of pre-audit.

" And such a system of pre-audit is of much assistance in fram- " ing an accurate budget. In general, I would like to see this Organ " exercise the Treasury check and control as we know it in India.

" This proposed Organ of committee of three financial experts " would have to sit permanently and it would involve a certain cost. " But I think the cost would be amply justified by results. The " Treasury Officers are always well worth their cost. *Credo experto.*

" I do not make suggestions as to details. I put forward the " idea of such a committee as *one* means of giving effect to the *principle* " *of control by the Assembly.*

" The underlying and relevant motive of my proposal is this.

" I have a strong and definite objection to the Secretary-General " or any one else being in a position of uncontrolled freedom, or of " freedom merely nominally controlled, in regard to expenditure. Such " a position is not fair to *him* and it is not fair to *public opinion.*

" And I consider that control by the Council—which has so much " other work to do, and necessarily is not technically expert—at *best* is " in danger of being intermittent and even cursory, and at worst may " become nominal and illusory.

" After all, the money we spend is derived from *all* members of " the League and the Assembly alone represents all members of the " League.

" I feel that much depends upon a full and clear appreciation of " this important truth.

" One final point-a point on which I would lay great stress- " throughout our discussions in committee 4 there ran an ever recurring " note, a kind of Wagnerian refrain.

" We kept on saying, we kept on excusing ourselves by saying, " that after all, we are as yet in the chrysalis stage.

" But we keep on hoping, I take it, that we shall not be epheme- " ral. We distinctly hope not to emerge as *butter-flies*.

" Now, if we do not, here and now, take a determined stand on " radical matters, such as financial control by the Assembly, then, I " say, we risk failure and even dissolution."

Sir William Meyer in his last report to the India Office remarked as follows:—

"India played quite a useful part in assembly and committee " discussions and specially in committees 2 and 4, and her delegation, " can, I think, fairly claim that it had a very material share in " obtaining the proposals for improvement of budget procedure and " control. Though these still leave a good deal to be desired, they " mark a great improvement on the state of things which existed when " the Assembly met."

One of the items of agenda before the Assembly was the question of combating typhus and cholera epidemics in eastern Europe. His Highness made a leading speech on the subject in the Assembly.

The question of Mandates, so far as it relates to India, arises out of the "C" Mandates, under which, it is settled by the covenant, that the mandated territories should be administered as part of the

territory of the mandated Power. Unfortunately His Highness was absent from the Assembly when the matter came up, owing to illness. His Highness had prepared a speech on the subject but did not succeed in getting it read. A copy of it however was sent to each of the Dominion Delegations concerned. The purport of the speech in substance was as follows:—

India's Nationals within the British Empire

" India can safely leave her nationals to the generosity and " justice of her brother members of the British Empire, can leave them " with the certain assurance that within the British Empire her na- " tionals will not find treatment inferior to that which they received " for instance, under German rule. Gentlemen, I feel that the future. " of the League depends on mutual trust between the Nations. And " surely the fellow members of one Empire must set the best of good " examples by mutual internal trust and confidence. If India so regards " the matter, and for my part I do so regard it, we may firmly rely " upon the principle of " noblesse oblige " within our own Empire and " within the League of Nations. "

His Highness received very sympathetic and favourable replies from the delegates of Australia, South Africa, New Zeland and Canada.

With regard to the social diplomatic side of the Delegation's activities, His Highness has done more than in any other direction to promote the best interests of India so far as they relate to the League of Nations. His Highness gave dinner parties at the Hotel De la Paix to which he invited the British, the Dominion and the Foreign Delegates and also the members of the English Press and did his best to enlighten leading European statesmen and politicians on matters Indian and Asiatic. A good understanding was established with all the important Extra-British Delegations and His Highness' relations with the Dominian Delegates grew into terms of genuine friendship.

Their cordial relations and apt opportunities enabled His Highness to dispel, as much as possible, the great ignorance and misconception on the part of Foreign Delegates in matters relating to India and to explain to them India's true position and character. His Highness was convinced that for a proper knowledge of our Nation and our country, men of light and leading in the world should visit India and that constant communications and interchange of ideas with them would be of the

utmost value to us. To further this object His Highness, before leaving Geneva, wrote a farewell letter to the Dominian Delegates inviting them to come to India and assuring them of a cordial welcome and hospitality. His Highness also wrote in a similar strain to some of the Foreign Delegations.

His Highness as a Guest at the luncheon by the Empire Parliamentary Association at the House of Commons.

15. His Highness was present at the luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association on the 22nd December 1920 at the House of Commons to meet the members of the Association who were delegates to the First Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness had the honour of proposing "the health of the Prime Minister" Mr. Lloyd George who presided at the luncheon.

His Highness' return to India.

16. His Highness left England about the middle of January 1921 and sailed on the return journey by S. S. the Narkunda landing in Bombay on the 28th of January. His Highness arrived in Jamnagar on the 31st January when His Highness was accorded a most hearty welcome by his subjects, Bhayats and Officers.

The inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

17. On the 4th February 1921 His Highness left Jamnagar for Delhi to attend the meetings of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness had prepared a statement concerning his mission as representative of the Princes at the League of Nations. The Princes considered it desirable at their meeting of the 6th February to have the above mentioned statement presented in the Chamber itself but the matter fell through owing to the subsequent unfortunate indisposition of His Highness. His Highness could only be present at the ceremony of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the 8th February but could not join in the other functions. His Highness was present on the 13th February at a meeting of the Chamber of Princes and left Delhi on the 15th idem.

Meeting of the standing Committee of Princes at Delhi.

18 His Highness again went and attended at Delhi the meetings of the standing Committee of Princes held on 28th & 30th March and 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th April 1921.

His Highness had an interview with his Excellency Lord Reading on the 5th April.

18 A. Lord Chelmsford on the eve of his departure had the grace to address a very kind letter of cordial farewell to His Highness in which he says:—

"During my term of office the affairs of Indian States have "commanded my constant and sympathetic attention and I have de- "rived much satisfaction from observing the able manner in which "Your Highness administers your State.

"Before I leave India I wish to express once more my high "appreciation of the loyalty and devotion displayed by Your Highness "during the recent war and your recent services to the Empire at "Geneva. I am also much indebted to Your Highness for your admi- "rable work in the Committee of Princes and your assistance in "bringing to a successful fruition the scheme for the establishment "of a Chamber of Princes.

"I am confident that the cordial relations between the British "Government and the Nawanagar State will remain unimpaired for all "time."

Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor

19. The birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings on 5th June 1920. Prayers were offerred by various communities in their appropriate places of worship for the welfare of His Imperial Majesty.

Birth-day of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb.

20. Owing to His Highness' absence from Jamnagar on His Highness' birthday, the celebrations were not on so grand a scale as last year, but the usual festivities and the programme of charities were duly carried out and congratulations were cabled to His Highness on 13th September 1920.

Distinguished Guests.

21. The following distinguished personages visited Jamnagar during the year:—

His Highness Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, K. C. S. I.
Sir Edwin Lutyens.
Sir Lock Elliot.
Countess Chabannes.
Major, Mrs. and Miss Lang.
C. Mayne Esqr.

22. Appendix I furnishes a list of the principal officers employed in the State during the year. Mr.Merwanji Pestonji retired from State service from 1st May 1920. His services in the State commenced from November 1895.

Administration during H. H's absence in England.

23. During His Highness' absence in England the administration of the State was in charge of the three secretaries, Messrs Gokalbhai, Parshuram and Hirabhai. The Political Secretary, Mr. Parshuram B. Junnarkar, was invited to England by His Highness to assist His Highness in the work of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Parshuram left here about the end of the third week in October 1920 and returned at the end of January 1921 with His Highness. While he was away, the work of the administration was carried on by the two remaining secretaries, Messrs Gokalbhai and Hirabhai.

Education of Kumars.

24. K. S. Madhavsinhji son of the late K. S. Chandrasinhji and K. S. Rajendrasinhji son of K. S. Devisinhji are both studying at the Sandhurst College. Kumar Ramsinhji son of Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji is also studying in England-all at State expense.

The following Kumars are studying in the Rajkumar College Rajkot, viz,

(1) Kumar Arjunsinhji Joravarsinhji.
(2) Kumar Samarsinhji Dilavarsinhji.
(3) Kumar Indravijaysinhji Dilavarsinhji.
(4) Kumar Pravinsinhji Bharatsinhji.
(5) Kumar Yadvendrasinhji Dajirajji.
(6) Kumar Prakramsinhji of Khirasra, and
(7) Kumar Mohbatsinhji of Jalia.

at the Nawanagar State expense.

The education of the above Kumars cost the State Rs. 40,350 in the year under report.

The Garassia Hostel.

24 A. The Garassia Hostel is maintained in Jamnagar at State expense. There are 46 boys of whom 40 are being educated and maintained free while 6 are paying students.

17 of these students are studying in the High School, 19 in the Middle School and 10 in the Vernacular School.

Gagubha Pragjibhai of Khilos successfully passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination this year. He and Vakhatsinhji of Bhangole who passed the same examination last year are now in the Agricultural College at Allahabad and each of them receives from the State a monthly stipend of Rs. 50.

The State's contribution towards the expenses of the Garassia Hostel is Rs. 7,000 per annum.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey operations.

25. Survey operations have been carried on in 14 villages covering 1,185 survey numbers and measuring 15,020 acres and 9 gunthas, of which 12 villages are completely surveyed while 2 are being surveyed.

The work of the Surveyors was tested in regard to 166 numbers by the Nimtandars while the Survey Officer himself tested 22 survey numbers. The tests proved satisfactory.

Boundary marks.

26. Arrangements have been made for the erection of 1,115 earth and 342 stone boundary marks for the numbers surveyed.

Cost.

27. The average cost of the survey operations amounted to Re. 0-1-10 per acre as against Re. 0-1-9 in the preceding year.

Classification.

28. The classification work was undertaken in 14 villages and completed in 13. The work done consisted of 1,546 survey numbers comprising 14,117 acres and 2 gunthas. Tests of 126 numbers were taken by the Nimtandars and of 19 numbers by the Survey Officer.

Cost.

29. The cost of classification amounted to Re. 0-1-6 per acre as against Re. 0-1-0 per acre in the preceding year.

Settlement.

30. Experimental settlement reports of 4 villages viz, Rajasthali, under the Kalawad Taluka, Chur under the Kalyanpur Taluka, and Kota and Beh under the Khambhalia Taluka were prepared and submitted for sanction to the Huzur.

Registers and settlement papers of the following 16 villages were prepared viz,

Savri, Kanalus, Abha, Chanchlana, Rangpur, Gokalpur, Jeypur, Lalia, Parodia, Jogvad, Dharagar, Hapa, Khimrana, Naghedi, Masitia and Dhandha.

Baharkhala registers in accordance with the decisions of the Alienation Department of 60 villages of the Panchkoshi Taluka, 59 villages of the Khambhalia Taluka and 44 villages of the Atkot Taluka were prepared.

CITY SURVEY.

City survey.

31. The measurement work of 38 houses in 3 sub-divisions G/ 1-4-5 left incomplete last year was completed in the year under report. They covered 5,86,311 sq. feet. 135 houses in 2 sub-divisions H/ 1-2 were newly measured and completed this year, covering 1,40,128 sq. feet. 91 houses covering 73,438 sq. feet in divisions A/2, B/4-5-6-7 C/5, D/3-7 8-9-10-13 and E/2-3-6-11 had to be remeasured owing to changes caused by city improvement operations or by damage caused by rain. Thus altogether the measurement work of 264 houses covering 7,99,877 sq. feet in 21 sub-divisions of A: B: C: D: E: G: H: was done during the year. 129 houses have been plotted in the maps.

Traverse survey.

32. The traverse survey by theodolite was done in 12 sub-divisions making in all 249 stations. 113 traverse stations have been plotted in the maps. The offset work has been done of 3,981 shankus. 2,082 shankus have been plotted in the maps.

Cost.

33. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year amounted to Rs. 16,600 as against Rs. 12,034 in the preceding year.

B. LAND REVENUE

Mode of revenue administration.

34. There was no change in the mode of revenue administration as described in the report of the last year.

The Butta system.

35. Under the Butta system introduced here in the latter part of the last year, the cultivators have been granted full occupancy rights in respect of their holdings, by sanads issued to them under the signature of His Highness. In consideration for obtaining these rights they have agreed to pay to the State an amount equal to 4 times the amount of assessment by sixteen equal annual instalments. A sum of rupees 4,47,375 was collected upto the 31st March 1921 towards the recovery of the 1st instalment.

Villages.

36. The total number of villages is 689 the same as last year. Rangpur a Kherati village in the Kalyanpur Taluka and Usbharudia a Bhayati

village in the Lalpur Taluka were made Khalsa, hence the number of Khalsa villages has increased by 2 to 538, the number of Bhayati and Mulgarasia villages has decreased from 85 to 84, the number of Kherati villages has decreased from 36 to 35 and the number of Jivaidari and Inami villages remains the same as last year namely 31 and 1 respectively.

Season and its effect.

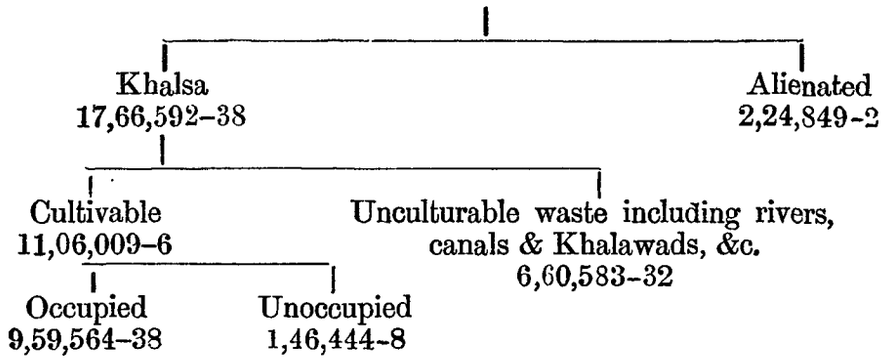
37. The average rainfall during the year under report was 26 inches 59 cents against 21 inches 72 cents last year with a maximum of 39 inches 21 cents at Kandorana and a minimum of 18 inches 11 cents at Atkot. In June and July the rains were copious throughout our districts. In September the rains were not upto the average and there was a total failure of rains in October. The result was that we had fairly good crops of Bajro, white Til, wheat and garlic but the yield of gram, Pachtar Til, cotton and groundnut and castor-oil seed was not good. Til fetched very good prices to the cultivators of Baradi and Khambhalia. To the loss occasioned by the poor yield of cotton and Kalan to cultivators was added the further loss to them owing to the low price of these articles. No damage was done to any crops by "Him" or locusts but owing to heat and want of later rains the Zakalia Til crop in Paddhari Taluka was almost nil.

Owing to last year's favourable rains the acreage under sugarcane plantation was very satisfactory and so was also its yield.

In the Raval Ghed the yield of Kamod (unhusked rice) was very good owing to timely floods. The acreage sown was 540 yielding nearly 25,000 maunds, the State's share being about 8,000 maunds worth about Rs. 16,000.

The Ramparda Ghed yielded nearly 1,600 maunds of Kamod the State's share being about 400 maunds.

38. The following statement shows the area of the State lands, as also the alienated and Jivai lands and Kharabo and occupied and unoccupied lands.



39. The total area of State land (exclusive of land belonging to Mulgarasias and Bhayats) was stated to be 19,76,053 acres last year. There is an increase of 15,389 acres this year over last year's figures, the total area during the year under report of State land being 19,91,442. Out of this 2,24,849-2 are shown as alienated land this year, as against 2,26,524 acres last year. That shows that 1,675 acres of alienated land reverted to Khalsa in the year under report. Thus the area of Khalsa land in the year under report is shown as

17,49,529	last year's area
+ 15,389	increase in State land
+ 1,675	transferred from alienated
= 17,66,593	acres.

which means an increase of 17,064 acres over the last year's figure. The figure of uncultivable waste last year was 6,56,137 (printed by mistake 6,59,137). This year's figure for Kharabo is 6,60,584 which is an increase of 4,447 acres over the figure of last year. Subtracting this from 17,064 acres the remaining number of acres viz, 12,617 is the figure of increase of cultivable land this year over the last year's figure of 10,93,391 acres. This figure of 12,617 acres is made up as follows:—

The villages newly assessed were:—

	Acres—gunthas.
Supda	1,290—28
Naghedi	979—36
Kanalus	2,692—10
Limbuda	1,660—14
Acres	6,623— 8

Acres	4,974—12	were made Khalsa from alienated land.
„	196—32	were turned into Khalsa cultivable land from Sarvajanic or Gaochar.
„	1,453—38	of Kharabo land was made cultivable.
„	833—39	were purchased from Itar Hakdars.
Total	14,082—19	

Deduct from this

Acres—Gunthas.	
21— 1	transferred from Khalsa cultivable for special use.
339—13	Transferred to Kharabo from cultivable land.
1,101—38	Transferred to Baharkhali from Khalsa (this includes 1,026 acres 20 gunthas for Bodi a village restored to the Jivaidar).
Total. 1,465—12	

∴ 14,082—19
− 1,465—12
= Acres 12,617

Thus the total figure this year of cultivable land is 10,93,361 (last year's figure) plus 12,618 = 11,06,009 acres. Although there is an increase of 12,618 acres in the cultivable area of the Khalsa land, it appears that only 3,029 acres have been taken up for cultivation and the remaining 9,589 acres have gone to increase the area of cultivable waste.

To the area of cultivable waste shown last year viz, 1,38,969 acres, acres 34,538 were added owing to relinquishments during the year under report. This figure viz, 1,38,969+34,538 = 1,73,507, was reduced to 1,36,856 as land of an area of acres 36,651 was taken up for cultivation freshly during the year under report.

The figures finally stand as follows:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total cultivable Khalsa land.	10,93,391	11,06,009
Occupied.	9,54,422	9,59,565
Unoccupied.	1,38,969	1,46,444

The result is that 12,618 acres were added to Khalsa cultivable land but the increase in the occupied area was 5,142 acres and 7,475 acres were added to cultivable waste.

Of the occupied area acres 8,64,432 is Jarayat and acres 95,120 is Bagayat as against acres 8,60,265 Jarayat and 94,157 Bagayat in the preceding year.

Revenue management.

40. The Vighoti or Cash Assessment system is in force in the State. This system is introduced in

	64	villages of	Panchkoshi.
	39	„ of	Jodiya.
	51	„ of	Lalpur.
	21	„ of	Paddhari.
	45	„ of	Atkot.
	47	„ of	Kalawad.
	42	„ of	Kandorana.
	60	„ of	Khambhalia.
	56	„ of	Kalyanpur.
	67	„ of	Bhanwad.
and	32	„ of	Jodhpur.
	524		

Only 14 villages out of 538 Khalsa villages now remain unassessed.

The following table shows what the assessment figures are:—

		Acres.	Assessment Rs.
(a)	Total area of culturable land	11,06,009	27,65,759
(b)	Land under cultivation i.e. occupied last year.	9,54,422	25,03,616
(c)	Taken up in 1920-21.	36,651	1,00,255
(ci)	Added to culturable land.	3,029	
(d)	Area relinquished during 1920-21	34,538	84,630
(e)	Area under cultivation 1920-21.	9,59,564	25,19,240
(f)	Land remaining unoccupied.	1,46,444	2,46,518

Out of the total of Rs. 25,19,240 shown in (e) land assessed at Rs. 13,003 was given free of rent. The assessment of free vadas given to cultivators is Rs. 1,199.

The total amount of assessment recoverable from the cultivators thus comes to the sum of Rs. 25,05,038. The State's revenue year begins on the 1st of July and ends on the 30th of June. Upto the end of March last, the sum recovered on account of the assessment of the revenue year is Rs. 18,18,912 leaving the balance of Rs. 6,86,126 to be recovered from April to the end of June.

Land revenue collections.

41. The total amount of land revenue collected during the year under report is Rs. 36,34,817 which includes Rs. 3,56,390 of previous arrears.

Arrears.

42. The arrears that stood at the end of the last year (i. e. 31st March 1920) amounted to Rs. 22,24,097 of which Rs. 11,49,147 (including realisations in April, May and June 1920) were recovered and Rs. 16,467 were written off during the year under report leaving Rs. 10,58,483 as outstanding arrears. Adding this to the arrears of 1920–21 the amount of State dues outstanding in all the Talukas of the State amounts to Rs. 22,75,897 at the end of March 1921.

Tagavi.

43. The amount of Tagavi outstanding at the end of the last year was Rs. 4,95,195. The interest on the Tagavi amount came to Rs. 21,912. A fresh amount of Rs. 27,013 was advanced as Tagavi during the year under report. Thus the total amount of Tagavi dues came to Rs. 5,44,120 of which Rs. 1,25,228 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,18,892 outstanding at the end of the year under report.

Expenditure.

43 A. The total expenditure of the Revenue Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,63,750. The main heads of expenditure are as follows:—

(a) Salaries, allowances, travelling expenses, contingencies &c. of officers and establishment also salaries of Patels, Havaldars, Pasaitas, Kotwals, etc. Rs.2,52,733

(b) Dharmada, Sadavrat, and allowances to servants useful to the villages.	Rs.93,071
(c) Share of the Garasias.	„ 34,261
(d) Aid to cultivators for wells and other purposes.	„ 26,238
(e) Refund of Jagat on wool.	„ 4,805
(f) Purchase of land from Garasias, &c.	„ 26,689
(g) Political Jiwaidars.	„ 15,613
(h) Repairs and miscellaneous.	„ 10,340
	Total Rs. 4,63,750

Chapter III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATION.

44. A list of Acts and Rules in force in the State is given in appendix II.

B. MILITARY & SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

45. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Lancers remained unaltered during the year viz. 152. At the close of the preceding year, the force consisted of 147 men. During the year under report 8 recruits were enlisted, 1 man died, 4 were invalidated and retired on pension and 11 were discharged, leaving 139 men as the total strength of the squadron at the close of the year. This was divided thus:—

4 Commissioned officers,
22 Non-commissioned officers,
113 Fighting men.

Arms.

46. The squadron is armed with rifles short Mk III, with bayonets, swords and lances.

Remounts.

47. There were 145 horses at the close of the last year. Seven died during the year and 11 were cast or sold. 26 remounts were purchased from the Government Remount Depot, Ahmednagar. Thus the total strength of horses was 153 at the close of the year.

Ponies.

48. Of the 79 ponies remaining at the close of the last year one died leaving 78 at the close of this year.

Musketry.

49. The musketry course was not carried out this year as the men were engaged in the pursuit of Barwatias and on other duties.

Signalling.

50. There was no signalling inspection this year. Duffedar Varsaji, the assistant instructor underwent a new course of signalling at "Wellington" South India and has received a certificate of qualification.

Cost.

51. The total cost of the squadron was Rs. 1,54,349 as against 1,11,548 in the preceding year.

General Remarks.

52. The squadron was inspected by Captain Harris and again by Captain F. B. N. Tinley. The Civil Chief Master Armourer, Mr. H. Wheeler, inspected the arms of the squadron on 27th June 1920. Commandant Ramsinhji was awarded the medal of O. B. E. by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Poona on 8th July 1920.

Three representatives viz. one officer one N. C. O. and one sowar had been sent to Delhi to attend the "War Memorial Ceremony" performed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

PALTAN ARTILLERY AND SIRBANDI.

53. As remarked in the previous reports the Paltan is badly armed with obsolete muzzle loaders which are unsafe to fire. It is employed in guarding the Jail and the Palaces. It also furnishes a guard of honour on ceremonial occasions. There is no separate force of artillery but the Paltan men are trained on the firing of guns for ceremonial salutes.

The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi during the year as compared with the previous year were as under:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Paltan:—		
Strength	166	181
Cost	30,292	38,436
Artillery:—		
Strength	12	18
Cost	1,990	2,529
Sirbandi:—		
Strength	148	150
Cost	21,001	23,425

Band.

54. There is a Band attached to the Paltan.

C. POLICE.

Strength of the regular Police.

55. The following table gives the sanctioned cadre of the Police and compares its strength during the year under report with that in the preceding year.

	Sanctioned strength	1919	2019 20-21
Superintendent	1	1	1
Assistant do.	1	1	1
Inspectors	8	4	8
Chief Constables	29	27	25
Police Prosecutors ...	5	0	5
Jamadars	23	18	23
Havaldars	47	44	43
Naiks & L. Naiks ...	90	89	83
Constables	651	499	553
Mounted Police	54	42	42
Camel Sowars	25	17	18
Paid Cadets	0	6	0
Total	934	748	802

WATER POLICE.

Chief Constable	1	1	1
Havaldars	5	5	5
Naiks	5	4	5
Constables	37	33	35
Total	48	43	46

Cost of the Police Department.

56. The cost of the Police Department exclusive of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 1,95,785 as against Rs. 1,88,434 in the preceding year.

Cost of the Water Police.

57. The cost of the Water Police during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,287 as against Rs. 10,388 in the preceding year.

58. Appendix IV furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

59. Of the total Police Force 471 are literate and 329 under instruction.

Discipline.

60. 91 men were dismissed, 302 were punished departmentally and 2 judicially, 138 were promoted and 1 received a money reward.

Vacancies.

61. During the year under report there were 132 vacancies against 184 of the last year.

Punitive posts.

62. Punitive posts had been imposed on 7 villages of the Charans who had refused to pay State dues and had behaved turbulently. These posts were continued during the year under report. The punitive post on the Khakharda village was removed this year.

Village police.

63. The total strength of the village police was 890 as against 875 in the preceding year. There were besides 623 persons who were Police and Revenue Patels against 619 in the preceding year. The village police are under the control of the revenue department but for police duties they are available to the police department.

Ratio of the police to population & to square miles.

64. The total strength of the police force of the State both regular and village police is 2,315. The ratio of the total strength works out to one policeman to 148 of the population and to 1·63 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular police is one policeman to 430 souls and 4·7 square miles.

Arms.

65. The foot police are armed with muzzle loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the mounted police with sword and muzzle loading guns. The arms are useless. 79 B. L. Carbines had been received from Government the year before the last.

Crimes.

66. During the year under report 398 cognizable offences were reported to the police against 453 in the preceding year. The offences included 9 murders, 1 decoity, 5 robberies, 125 housebreakings, 144 thefts, 4 grievous hurts, 2 hurts and 108 miscellaneous.

Percentage of convictions to arrests and that of convictions to persons sent for trial.

67. During the year 456 persons were arrested by the police of whom 434 were sent for trial against 456 and 443 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 222 were convicted. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests was 48·68 against 53·72 last year and that of convictions to persons sent for trial was 51·15 against 55·3.

68. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 31,775 against Rs. 29,356 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 7,834 against Rs. 12,986 or a percentage of 24·65 against 44·23 in the previous year. *Recovery of stolen property.*

69. The Ranjitgadh dacoity was committed by the gang of which Kathi Ebhal Rukhad Patgir of Noli is the head. It appears 14 persons were concerned in this dacoity several of whom have been arrested. The whole gang consisted of about 25 haramkhors and the arrest of several of them had the effect of breaking it up. But a fresh accession of strength has been obtained by it owing to its being joined by the Mianas who recently made good their escape from the Palanpur Jail and the Maliya Jail. The police of this State is working in close co-operation of the Agency police in this matter. A patrolling party of 50 Lancers has been detailed out to guard our Bhadla frontier while a Nawanagar police party is stationed at Noli, which is the home of the head of the gang and his conspirators. *Ranjitgadh dacoity.*

70. There is no local outlawry requiring any special patrol party. *Outlawry.*

71. As pension rules are also made applicable to the police force, no necessity now remains for a police provident fund. The sum standing to the credit of this fund has been ordered to be distributed amongst its members proportionately to the length of their service. *Pension and provident fund.*

72. A body of cavalry troops has been formed in the name of the Huzur Body Guard. It is manned exclusively by Garasias belonging to this State. The strength of the force at the close of the year under report was 89 and its cost amounted to Rs. 64,985. *The body guard.*

The men are armed with lances, swords and 20 rifles have been furnished to them by His Highness from his own private store.

D. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

73. The number and constitution of the judicial courts of the State remained the same as in the preceding year. *Constitution of judicial courts.*

The constitution is briefly as under:—

The Hazur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals criminal and civil as well as applications for revision, except appeals

against and confirmation cases of the sentence of capital punishment, are heard by the Revenue Secretary; the appeals against capital punishment are heard by His Highness personally. The sentence of capital punishment requires His Highness' confirmation.

THE OTHER JUDICIAL COURTS.

(1) The Sir Nyayadhish who exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate and the Appellate Court in criminal matters; in civil cases hears appeals against decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiffs. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate, letters of administration and insolvency. The powers of the Judge of the Small Cause Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised by the Political Secretary,

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2,500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs. 2,500 which are not of the nature of small causes suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary jurisdiction in the city and the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff-Magistrate with first class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 2,500.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff exercises the powers of a Judge of the Small Cause Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya, upto Rs. 50.

E. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences. 74. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1919-20 was 45, while 2,464 were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,509 as against 2,495 in the preceding year.

Cases. 75. There were 45 cases pending at the close of 1919-20 and 1,451 new cases were admitted during the year making a total of 1,496. Of

these 1,458 were disposed of leaving 38 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 284 were cognisable and 1,174 noncognizable cases.

Persons concerned.

76. 2,804 persons were brought to trial during the year under report as against 2,788 of the previous year. Of these 1,810 were discharged, 347 were acquitted, 556 were convicted, 1 died and 90 remained under trial at the close of the year.

77. Appendix VII furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the Judicial Courts as compared with those during the previous year.

	1919–20	1920–21
Murder	4	12
Culpable homicide	6	8
Hurt	623	741
Grievous hurt...	23	11
Rape	4	3
Theft	227	184
Robbery ...	7	6
Dacoity... ...	5	9

Number of accused.

78. Of the 2,804 persons tried by the several courts 556 or 19·8 per cent were convicted against 2,788 and 567 respectively in the year preceding. Of those convicted 9 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 46 to rigorous imprisonment, 12 to simple imprisonment and fine, 116 to rigorous imprisonment with fine, 361 to pay fine only and 12 with whipping.

Fines.

79. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 8,312 of which Rs. 6,511 were recovered and Rs. 758 were remitted leaving Rs. 1,043 to be recovered.

Criminal appeals.

80. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 98 against 91 in the year preceding. Of these 1 was rejected, in 36 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 27 were modified, in 19 cases were reversed, in 3 cases the proceedings were quashed, 8 cases were referred, 1 was remanded for further trial and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

F. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

81. The number of original suits pending at the close of the past year was 547 and 2,916 new suits of the value of Rs. 5,54,135 were filed during the year under report making a total of 3,463 as against 2,120 of the previous year. Out of these 2,872 were disposed of during the year as against 1,573 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 591 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of 548 were ex-parte, 1,262 compromised, 145 struck off and 917 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these suits was 4 months 4 days.

Value of suits disposed of.

82. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,57,334 against Rs. 2,25,836 in 1919-20.

Applications for execution of decrees.

83. 457 applications for execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 2,488 new applications were received during the year making a total of 2,945 against 1,648. Out of these 2,627 were disposed of, leaving 318 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of new applications was Rs. 5,98,628. The value of applications disposed of during the year was Rs. 6,26,504. Of the 318 applications pending disposal 128 were for periods below 6 months, 83 below 12 months and 107 pending disposal for over 12 months.

Civil appeals.

84. There were 97 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 134 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 231 against 224 of the previous year. The value of the 134 appeals preferred during the year was Rs. 38,430. The value of 109 appeals newly preferred last year was Rs. 37,790.

Out of the total of 231 appeals, 193 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 38 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, decisions in 95 cases were confirmed, in 16 were reversed, in 26 amended, 15 were remanded and 41 were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 10 months and 5 days.

Expenditure and miscellaneous receipts.

85. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the civil and criminal courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 55,087 and Rs. 2,114 respectively against

Rs. 50,992 and Rs. 4,013 respectively last year. The court fee receipts were Rs. 37,307 this year as against Rs. 22,807 last year.

G. EXTRADITION.

86. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 43 against 38 in the preceding year. Of these 27 were convicted, 8 acquitted or discharged and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of accused handed over by this State to other States was 14 against 9 last year. Of these 3 were convicted, 2 were acquitted or discharged and the result of the remaining 9 is not yet known.

H. PRISONS.

87. The number of jails in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz,

1 Central Jail at Jamnagar.
1 Sub-Jail at Atkot and
8 Lock-ups.

In the Atkot sub-jail, prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained while in the lock-ups, those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. Prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on the 1st and 16th day of every month.

Number of prisoners.

88. The number of prisoners in durance in the beginning of the year was 180; new admissions during the year were 540 making a total of 720 against 745 of the previous year. Of the 720 prisoners 46 were females as against 34 last year. Of the total number, 476 were Hindus 243 Mahomedans and 1 belonging to another religion. 575 of these were released or handed over to other States and 145 remained in the jails at the close of the year. There were 20 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year as against 31 of the last year. Of these 20, 11 were at the Central Jail, 1 at Khambhalia, 1 at Amran, 2 at Atkot, 2 at Bhanwad, 1 at Lalpur and 2 at Kalyanpur. The average detention of under-trial prisoners was 29·27 days.

Daily average.

89. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 177·90 as against 183·56 in the previous year.

Reconvictions. 90. The number of reconvictions was 27 as against 9 last year.

Conduct. 91. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory in spite of the large number of dacoits and their accomplices.

Release and remissions. 92. On the auspicious occasion of the birth-day of His Highness 9 prisoners were released and 12 were given remissions in their sentences.

Mark system. 93. The mark system was in force during the year. The privilege, however, is not extended to persons concerned in dacoities and to habitual offenders.

Cost and earnings. 94. The gross expenditure of the jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 24,020 against 28,904 while the total earnings of the department were Rs. 6,142 as against Rs. 8,683 of the last year.

Dieting charges per head. 95. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Re. 0-4-3 per day against the same amount in the preceding year.

Jail factory. 96. The net income from the jail factory during the year was Rs. 5,428 as against Rs. 4,583 in the year preceding.

Vital statistics. 97. During the year under report there were 13 deaths in the central jail.

I. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents. 98. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 739. Of these documents 713 of the total value of Rs. 6,27,920 were registered this year as against 647 of the value of Rs. 4,93,265 in the previous year. In the case of 15 documents registration was refused and 11 documents remained to be registered pending inquiry at the close of the year. The amount realized from registration fees etc. was Rs. 3,049 against Rs. 2,764 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration 483 were mortgage deeds, 37 sale deeds, 33 wills, 127 money bonds and 59 were miscellaneous documents.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the department this year was Rs. 611 against Rs. 590 last year.

Chhapa department in the city.

99. 1,457 applications were pending at the close of the year 1919–20 and 152 new applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 1,609 as against 1,560 in the previous year. Of these 85 resulted in Chhapas and 59 cases were otherwise disposod of, making a total of 144. At the close of the year 1,465 applications remained pending. Inquiries in respect of 2,401 cases were pending at the close of the last year. 15 new cases were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 2,416. Out of these, inquiries in respect of 320 houses were completed and 2,096 inquiry cases remained pending at the close of the year under report.

Income and expenditure of the city Chhapa office.

100. The income derived from Chhapa fees etc. amounted to Rs. 46,106 during the year against Rs. 65,171 of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 9,610 as against Rs. 11,691 last year.

Chhapas in Mahals.

101. 5,664 applications were pending disposal in the Mahals in the beginning of the year under report and 1,679 new applications were received making a total of 7,343 as against 6,657 in the preceding year. Of these 1,403 were disposed of leaving 5,940 applications pending disposal at the close of the year.

Income.

102. The amount realized from the fees levied was Rs. 49,994 against Rs. 37,655 in the preceding year.

J. MUNICIPALITY.

103. The Jamnagar City Municipality is a self-supporting body. It receives a grant from the State in lieu of Octroi. The income of the Municipality during the year under report was Rs. 1,24,460 as against Rs. 94,192 in the preceding year.

The following are the principal items of receipts viz:—

	1919–20	1920-21
Grant in lieu of Octroi	27,000	56,000
Water charges for pipe connection	7,126	8,312
Rents for market stalls	4,450	4,209
House tax	18,548	20,624

Conservancy tax	13,304	16,362
Wheel tax	2,870	4,062
Miscellaneous	20,894	14,891
Total Rs.	94,192	1,24,460

The main difference is in the item of grant of Octroi. Last year's instalment of rupees 24,000 was paid to the Municipality in April 1920 and so it comes in the present year's account.

The chief items of expenditure are:—

	1919-20	1920-21
Office establishment.	14,568	17,679
Conservancy	25,551	29,085
Lighting	16,049	16,039
Water works	10,669	10,922
Road watering	1,409	2,373
Road repairs	22,541	33,448
Miscellaneous	1,488	2,548
Total Rs.	92,255	1,12,094

Municipalities in the districts.

104. The principal towns in the Mahals are provided with municipalities which are looked after by the Mamlatdar, assisted by local committees and the Medical Officer. These municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

105. The expenditure on account of this purpose amounted to Rs. 7500 plus Rs. 2,314 for high price allowance and was distributed thus:—

Khambhalia	town	Rs.	1,625
Jodia	,,	,,	1,325
Bhanwad	,,	,,	700
Lalpur	,,	,,	600
Kalawad	,,	,,	600
Kandorana	,,	,,	600

Atkot	town	Rs.	600
Kalyanpur	„		250
Jodhpur	„		600
Paddhari	„		600

The Salaya municipality maintains itself at its own expense. This expenditure came to Rs. 1,485.

106. The Chief Medical Officer is the president of the Mahal municipalities. He remarks that the sanitary condition of the town has improved since the City Improvement work was taken in hand, although there is still room for further improvement, and that the sanitation in the Mahals is certainly better since the introduction of municipal government in the Mahals.

K. MANAGEMENT COURT.

Jagirs under management.

107. 42 Jagirs of the annual income of Rs. 18,912 were under management at the end of the last year and 2 new Jagirs of the annual income of Rs. 675 were admitted under management during the year under report, making a total of 44. 4 were released from management by the liquidation of their debts. 2 were released on the application of the Jagirdars. Thus there were 38 Jagirs of the approximate annual income of Rs. 17,577 remaining under management at the close of the year under report.

Suits against Jagirs.

108. 10 suits were pending against the Jagirs at the close of the last year and 2 more of the value of Rs. 5,057 were filed during the year. Of these 6 suits of the value of Rs. 24,077 were disposed of during the year leaving 6 of the value of Rs. 1,79,726 pending at the close of the year,

Liquidation schemes.

109. The number of liquidation schemes in force at the close of the last year was 25. 6 more liquidation schemes were prepared in the year under report, making a total of 31. As debt of 3 Jagirs was paid off according to the liquidation schemes, the number of the schemes which remained in force at the close of the year under report was 28. The liquidation schemes of 10 Jagirs have not yet been made ready.

Payment under the liquidation schemes.

110. Rs. 3,467 were paid during the year under report to the creditors under the liquidation schemes of 5 Jagirs, as against Rs. 3,709 last year.

Management charges.

111. The management charges amounted to Rs. 1,668 i. e. 9½ p. c. on the income of the Jagirs under management as against Rs. 1,367 i. e. 7¼ p. c. of the previous year.

L. BHAYATI COURT.

Bhayati court.

112. 54 suits were pending in the Bhayati court at the close of the last year and 6 more were filed during the year under report. One suit was disposed of and 59 remained pending at the close of the year.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

113. The average rainfall during the year under report was 26 inches 59 cents as shown below:— *Rainfall.*

Talukas.	Rainfall. In.	Ct.
Panchkoshi	35	22
Jodiya	22	40
Lalpur	29	21
Paddhari	25	85
Atkot	18	11
Kalawad	26	31
Kandorana	39	21
Khambhalia	19	52
Kalyanpur	21	34
Bhanwad	25	46
Jodhpur	29	74
Average	26	59

Crops.

114. The satisfactory fall in the months of June and July, the insufficiency of rain in September and the entire failure of rains in October were the features of the rainfall this year with the result that the Agtar crops were good and the Pachhtar crops suffered, with the exception of irrigated wheat crop which was very good.

115. The following gives the cropped area during the year under report. *Cropped area.*

Acres.	
2,65,721	Bajro
2,66,368	Juwar
94,003	Tal, Tali
330	Mag
11	Math
2,577	Kamod

348	Kalthi	
40	Guvar	
23,886	Wheat	
43,687	Gram	
53,582	Kalan	
64,990	Cotton	
361	Marchi	
146	Ajmo	
203	Alshi	
518	Methi	
20,610	Ground-nut	
1,896	Suva	
25	Chino	
22,489	Erdi	
1,940	Garlic	
1,326	Sugarcane	
Total 8,65,057		acres.

Prices of staple food stuffs.

116. The following table gives the prices of staple food stuffs during the year under report.

Articles.	March 1919–20 How much per Rupee. Seers.	Tolas.	March 1920–21 How much per Rupee. Seers.	Tolas.
Millet	13	10	13	00
Wheat	13	10	13	00
Juwar	20	00	24	00
Urad	9	00	10	00
Math	16	00	13	00
Mag	10	00	9	00
Gram	13	10	14	00
Rice	4 to 8	00 00	5 to 13	00 00

Diseases among cattle.

117. There was an appearance of small-pox among cattle in Bhanwad, Jodhpur, Paddhari, Kandorana and Kalawad Talukas with the following results:—

	Affected	Died
Bhanwad	43	24
Jodhpur	155	55
Paddhari	65	58
Kandorana	191	86
Kalawad	757	414
Total	1,211	637

In the remaining Talukas there was no disease of any kind among cattle during the year under report.

Agricultural stock.

118. The agricultural stock in the State this year as compared with the preceding year was as follows:--

	Agricultural stock.	Present year.	Past year.
1	Bullocks for cultivation	80,212	79,497
2	Ploughs with 2 & 4 bullocks	27,970	27,488
3	Untrained bullocks	8,853	9,588
4	Cows	59,403	55,603
5	He-buffaloes	1,969	1,613
6	She-buffaloes	39,983	37,198
7	Carts-load carrying	15,883	14,904

Thus there is a fair increase in the number all round. Still a great deal more is desirable to bring under cultivation the unoccupied culturable land in the State.

Wells & tanks.

119. The number of wells at the end of the last year was 12,432. During the year under report 63 new wells were sunk and completed, making a total of 12,495 at the end of the year. Besides these 171 wells remained unfinished at the end of the year. 98 old wells were also dug deep and repaired. The cost of new wells amounted to Rs. 4,250 while the cost of repairing old wells was Rs. 3,650. The amount given by the State free to the cultivators as aid was Rs. 6,994, and Rs. 5,630 were advanced as Tagavi for this purpose to the cultivators.

The concessions granted by His Highness the year before the last were continued this year but sufficient advantage has not been taken of the same by the cultivators this year as it was a normal year.

120. No new wells were dug at all this year in Bhanwad, Kandorana, and Paddhari; only 3 were dug in Kalyanpur, 5 each at Atkot and Jodhpur, 6 in Panchkoshi, 7 in Lalpur, 10 in Kalawad, 11 in Jodiya and 16 in Khambhalia.

Irrigation tanks.

121. The irrigation tanks are

(1) Adhia in Atkot
(2) Hansthal in Khambhalia
(3) Vijarkhi in Panchkoshi and
(4) Keshia in Jodiya Taluka

Adhia could irrigate land measuring about 1,400 acres; 517 acres were irrigated this year. Hansthal could irrigate about 200 acres, but only 100 were irrigated. Vijarkhi could irrigate 1,000 acres, the area under irrigation being 151. Keshia could irrigate 50 acres, the area irrigated under this tank being 12 acres this year.

122. The amount realized as water tax during the year under report was as follows:—

	Adhia.	Hansthal.	Vijarkhi.	Keshia.
Rupees.	885	1,201	1,016	72

This water tax used to be credited to the Public Works Department in former years as the tanks were under the control and supervision of the State Engineer. From this year the income is credited to the Revenue Department.

Trees.

123. The number of new trees this year was 12,951 as against 7,664 last year. The increase is due to good rains.

Irrigation and reclamation works.

124. This subject claims attention as a protection in times of famine or scarcity. The following works were in progress this year.

(1) Bundh and Dam at Untbet Shampur.
(2) Chaparvadi Bundh near Mewasa.
(3) Dhudkot Bundh.
(4) Badanpur Bundh.

The Bundhs on rivers near Ran, Rinjpur, Limbala and Parewada have been nearly completed.

The canals at Jamsar and Dhudkot are near completion.

125. The works taken in hand this year were Bundhs near Nagna-Ghed, Ramparda, Khokra and Dudhai.

The Jodiya-Balambha road work which will serve as a useful reclamation work is also under progress.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

125. The principal items on the receipt side of this department are:— Grazing charges, sales of Bamboos, Babul and other dead trees, Timarva leaves for Bidees, fruit of forest trees, charcoal and Ijaro for removal of Awal for leather tanning, auctions of grass vidis, &c. *Forest.*

The Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the Salemar hills and the Gurgadh jungle with its numerous gum trees are declared reserved forests and are placed under the Forest Department. Scientific conservation and treatment of forest resources is not being attempted but only the work of preservation is being carried on by this department.

126. Pancharai or grazing fees are levied on buffaloes, goats, sheep, camels, horses, asses, and their youngones at different rates. In place of export duty on Ghee Rs. 2 per each buffalo used to be levied on the Nesdharis and used to be recovered by the Forest Department upto 1st August 1920. Since that date this latter levy is discontinued and actual export duty on Ghee is levied and is recovered by the Revenue Department.

The main items of receipts of this department were as follows as compared with the previous year.

	1920-21.	1919-20
Pancharai or grazing fees	1,50,124	1,24,631
Levy on buffaloes of Nesdharis	23,456	26,335
Grass, fruit trees and miscellaneous	52,341	1,23,688
Total Rs.	2,25,921	2,74,654

Vidis.

127. All the State Vidis or grass-bids except those at Bhadla are under the charge of the Forest Department. The quantity of grass in stock in the beginning of the year under report was 9,00,818 maunds to which was added a further quantity of 1,25,000 maunds in the year under report.

Cost.

128. The total cost of the department during the year under report was Rs 56,186 as against Rs. 36,887 of the preceding year.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department.

129. The expenditure incurred on works through the agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,57,630 as against Rs. 8,64,361 of the previous year, and the cost of the establishments employed therein was Rs. 29,972 as against Rs. 24,807 last year. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of work comes to 2·33 as against 2·79 of 1919-20.

A. Original works executed during the year fall under the following heads:—

	1919-20	1920-21
Buildings	4,43,094	8,77,532
Roads	1,46,818	91,986
Irrigation works	92,295	56,973
Harbour works	1,326	2,664
Reclamation works & miscellaneous	99,882	28,612 96,308

B. Repairs executed may be grouped thus:-

Repairs to	buildings	33,583	43,144
,,	roads	22,057	48,528
,,	irrigation works	3,847	2,571
,,	harbour works	4,247	3,512
,,	reclamation and miscellaneous	1,425	784
C. Miscellaneous		15,787	5,016
	Total of A. B. C. Rs.	8,64,361	12,57,630

130. Among the principal new original works were

(a) Billiard room in Bhavendra Villas.

(b) New Jamdarkhana alterations.

(c) New Tennis Court additions etc.

(d) Lal Bungalow additions.

(e) A. D. C. Quarters, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, Compound wall etc. in the Lal Bungalow compound.

(f) General Post Office.

(g) Chelmsford Vegetable Market.

(h) Kandorana Mamlatdar Office.

(i) Salaya Mahalkari Office.

(j) Additions to the Ram Rakhsha Hospital Jodiya.

(k) Additions to the State Engineer's Office etc. etc.

Among the new irrigation works the following have been almost completed viz. the Bundhs of Chaparvadi, Dhudkot, Bhudhanpuri, Vijarkhi, Ran, Rinjpur, Limbala, Parevada.

Also the canal work of Jamsar and Dhudkot is almost ready. The Bundhs of Nagna Ghed, Khokra and Dudhai have been taken in hand in the year under report. The Untbet Shampur reclamation work is also under completion.

131. The State has its own Durbar Postal Service for official facilities in addition to the Government Post Office. *Post.*

132. There is no mint now. The one that existed since A. D. 1570 was abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji while the State was under British Administration. *Mint.*

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

133. The Customs Department is concerned with the following sources of revenue:-- *Sources of revenue.*

(1) Customs proper–Exports and Imports.

(2) Salt.

(3) Chila Vero, Pindara Kund, proceeds of Cher, &c.

(4) Opium

(5) Abkari.

(6) Tobacco.

(7) Fisheries and other miscellaneous receipts.

Ports.

134. There are 32 bunders at present. Of these the important ones are Jamnagar, Salaya, Jodiya, while Rozi, Nawanbunder, Bed, Lamba, Pindara, and Jhinjhuda etc, are of minor importance.

Customs revenue.

135. The following figures show the customs revenue realized in the year of report:—

	1919-20	1920-21
(1) Customs	6,07,838	5,59,396
(2) Pindara Kund & Chilo	1,910	1,746
(3) Salt	39,851	51,054
(4) Opium	28,053	40,761
(5) Abkari	32,903	28,352
(6) Tobacco	90,552	1,15.581
Total Rs.	8,05,344	8,02,523

Sea imports.

136. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs. 69,05,259 as against Rs. 81,83,448 of the previous year.

The principal items of decrease were food grains Rs. 23,18,525, timber Rs. 91,459, jaggery Rs. 32,578, dates wet and dry Rs. 63,507 and sesamum Rs. 9,031. Less food grains, jaggery and sesamum were imported partly because the year was a fairly good one and the local produce was sufficient to meet the demands and partly because of the restrictions on movements of food grains imposed by Government.

The principal items of increase were cloth Rs. 1,21,077, metal Rs. 58,865, sugar and sugarcandy Rs. 1,22,626, oils Rs. 56,664, yarn Rs. 28,018 cotton-seeds Rs. 4,15,616, coal 26,022, gold and silver Rs. 40,301 and

miscellaneous Rs. 3,70,047. These may be accounted for by the season being better than that of the previous year.

Sea exports.

137. The value of exports by sea was Rs. 23,50,559 as against Rs. 37,69,143 of the previous year.

The principal items of decrease were cereals Rs. 12,19,093; wool Rs. 2,83,661; and hides and horns Rs. 6,765. The decrease in the export of cereals appears to be due to the orders of Government of India restricting their exports. The market for wool being dull, it may not have been found profitable to export wool to the same extent as last year.

The principal items of increase of sea exports were Ghee Rs. 1,98,802 castor and linseed Rs. 32,671 and miscellaneous 41,072. This could be accounted for by the season being more prosperous than the one in the preceding year.

The figures given above include the value of through booked articles to and from Rajkot and the stations on the further side of Rajkot.

138. The value of articles of land exports and imports for the towns of Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya only is as follows:-

	1919-20	1920-21
Value of imports	Rs. 70,35,670	37,10,713
Value of exports	Rs. 2,28,582	2,51,106

These figures cannot give any idea of the total land imports and exports of the State as the income of land imports and exports of all the towns and villages of the State (with the exception of that of Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya) is realised by the Revenue Department and is credited to the income of that department.

Trade with foreign ports.

139. The following are figures of trade with foreign ports:-

	1919-20	1920-21
	Value of goods Rs.	Value of goods Rs.
Imports	4,82,455	2,88,276
Exports	13,99,320	82,258

The figures of imports and exports given in paras 136 and 137 above include the above figures. The value of exports to foreign ports has gone down in the year under report, the main reason being the restriction placed by Government on the movement of certain food stuffs.

140. The relative position of Jamnagar, Salaya, and Jodiya as regards trade is shown by the following figures of income from customs dues.

	Customs dues realized in	
	1919-20	1920-21
Jamnagar	4,08,018	3,46,549
Salaya	1,05,795	1,10,571
Jodiya	53,117	45,554

Salt works.

141. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh, at the first two places from brine wells and the last from sea water. The salt works are managed departmentally. The expenditure incurred on this head in the year under report is Rs. 20,188.

Chilo.

142. Chilo is a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka. It is collected at a certain fixed rate at Raval, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara. The income is farmed out for a period of three years ending on 30th June 1922 at the rate of Rs.6,901 per annum.

Pindara Kund.

143. This tax is levied from pilgrims who bathe in the Kund at Pindara in accordance with a fixed schedule of rates. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,746 as against Rs. 1,711 last year.

Opium.

144. Opium is sold under the contract system. The contract is farmed out to an Ijardar for a period of three years ending on 30th June 1922 at the rate of Rs. 21,501 per annum. The quantity sold in the year under report was 1,986 lbs. as against 2,092 lbs. last year. The number of shops for sale of opium in the State is 34.

Abkari.

145. This revenue is farmed out for a period of ten years ending on 30th June 1928 at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per year. There were 30 shops for sale of country spirits in the State.

The Revenue from Ganja, Bhang and Charas is also farmed out for a period of two years ending on 30th June 1922 at the rate of Rs. 2,051 a year. There were 23 shops in the State for the sale of these articles. The Revenue from Chandul is farmed out in Jamnagar for 3 years ending on 30th June 1922 at the rate of Rs. 252 per year and in Khambhalia for a period of 3 years ending on 23rd January 1924 at the rate of Rs. 125 per annum. The number of shops for sale of this article in the State is 3.

Ijaras.

146. The other Ijaras given by the Customs Department are the following:—

Ijara of	Income per year in Rs.	Period of farm.	Date of termination.
Tabacco.	95,501	3	31-8-1921
Fishing in high water	1,201	3	4-3-1923
Betel leaves	11,,801	1	14-8-1921
Conches	1,051	3	24-3-1924
Dalali in			
Jamnagar	5,001	4	30-6-1922
Salaya	1,551	1	30-6-1921
Jadiya	1,001	1	do
Feathers	625	1	30-9-1921
Hides of camels	380	1	do

Light-houses.

147. There are four light-houses:- Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these there are beacons and poles to mark shoals etc.

Reefs and islets.

148. The work of measuring all the reefs and islets situated in the sea limits of the State commenced in 1913-14 has been completed during the year under report. 133 reefs and islets have been noted and a correct map showing their situtation is being prepared by the Survey Department.

Cherwood jungles.

149. There are 35 jungles preserved and 28 adjungles of Cher within the sea limits of the State. Jungles are allowed to be cut by rotation for fuel. They fetched Rs. 7,552 during the year as against Rs. 2,630 last year.

Sailing ships.

150. The number of ships owned by the subjects of the State at the end of the last year was 436. Five ships were either sold off or wrecked and 10 new ships were either built or purchased during the year under report. There were thus 441 at the end of the year. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 1,290 loaded and 1,936 empty as against 997 loaded and 2,061 empty respectively last year.

Expenditure.

151. The total expenditure of the Customs Department during the year under report was Rs. 1,21,204 (including the expenditure of Rs. 20,188 for manufacture etc. of salt).

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

152. The total revenue from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,44,190 as against Rs. 60,75,688 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 63,80,379 as against Rs. 52,41,502 in the past year. *Receipts and expenditure.*

The figures of revenue and expenditure from 1907-08, the year of His Highness' accession to the Gadi, are given below:—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.
(1)	1907-08	26,07,562	30,54,913
(2)	1908-09	27,45,053	27,74,477
(3)	1909-10	25,84,347	26,53,153
(4)	1910-11	29,61,690	27,95,068
(5)	1911-12	20,35,113	27,58,730
(6)	1912-13	29,46,922	30,17,217
(7)	1913-14	35,75,242	33,66,694
(8)	1914-15	36,14,429	33,43,319
(9)	1915-16	29,87,202	30,75,953
(10)	1916-17	48,23,439	31,97,913
(11)	1917-18	51,02,402	37,53,417
(12)	1918-19	46,90,387	50,14,764
(13)	1919-20	60,75,046	52,41,502
(14)	1920-21	56,44,190	63,80,379

153. Particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given in appendix XXII.

154. Six hundred and nine Daftars were examined during the year under report, recording 16,963 audit objections, which involved Rs. 34,418. *Audit of accounts.*

317 Tachans were disposed of bringing in Rs. 9,353. Of these 67 were faultless, 250 contained discrepancies and were finally closed on receipt of satisfactory explanations from the defaulting parties or on errors being duly rectified and short recoveries being credited to proper heads of revenue.

From the time of the creation of the Audit Branch 5,087 Daftars have deen audited of which 3,709 have been disposed of and 1,378 are awaiting disposal.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

155. The medical institutions of the State are 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries. *Number of medical institutions.*

HOSPITALS

156. The Jubilee Hospital in Jamnagar accommodates 60 in-patients and has attached to it, an out-door dispensary lodged in a handsome building donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal Esq., C. I. E., and Bai Monghibai Hospital at Khambhalia accommodates 12 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief. The Ram Rax Hospital at Jodiya accommodates 8 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief. *Hospitals.*

DISPENSARIES.

157. A. City Division :— *Dispensaries.*

(1) The City Dispensary gives out-door relief only.

(2) The Jail Dispensary serves the Jail, the Infantry Lines and His Highness' Guards.

(3) The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary accommodates 4 in-patients.

B. Mahal Division:—There are dispensaries in the following Mahal head-quarters:—

Bhanwad, Lalpur, Kalawad, Kandorana, Atkot, Kalyanpur, Jam Jodhpur, Paddhari.

These dispensaries are not provided with in-patients' wards.

158. The total number of patients treated during the year under report in the hospitals and the dispensaries in the State was 89,717 as against 1,04,988 of the previous year of which 1,517 were treated as *Total number of patients treated.*

in-patients against 1,802 of the last year. Of the total number of in-door patients 1,034 were discharged as cured, 382 were absent; 27 died and 74 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year against 1,312, 396 33 and 61 respectively in the year 1919-20.

Average attendance.

159. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions was 1,115·72 against 1,328·92 of the previous year.

Operations.

160. The total number of operations performed during the year in all the medical institutions was 2,578 of which 219 were major operations against 140 of the last year.

The following table shows the details of the operations in the different institutions:—

	No.	of which major
Jubilee Hospital	577	81
Monghibai Hospital, Khambhalia	844	134
Ram Rax Hospital, Jodiya	206	4
Dispensaries in Jamnagar	320	...
Mahal dispensaries	631	...

Dieting charges.

161. The dieting charges in the different hospitals were as follows:-

	Rs.
Jubilee Hospital	4,097
Monghibai Hospital	1,375
Ram Rax Hospital	413

Prevailing diseases.

162. The prevailing diseases during the year in the order of their numbers were skin and eye diseases, malarial fever, digestive and resperatory disturbances.

Post mortem and medico-legal cases.

163 Medico-legal work:—During the year under review, 19 post mortem examinations were performed of which 3 were in the city, 4 at Jam Jodhpur, 3 each at Khambhalia and Jodiya, 2 each at Bhanwad and Kalawad and 1 each at Lalpur and Atkot. 107 medico-legal cases were attended to, and in 66 cases medical officers had to give evidence.

Veterinary Hospital.

164. Veterinary Department:—The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers Hospital was 1,877 against 1,763 of the last year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 140 of which 15 were for castration of which none proved fatal.

Public health.

165. The total number of deaths in the whole State was 7,856 against 8,239 last year. This included 76 accidental deaths inclusive of 17 suicides and 38 deaths from snake-bites. The death rate per mille of population was 22·76 against 23·58 of the last year. The total annual mortality in the Jamnagar City was 1,011 against 1,191 of the last year thus giving a per mille rate of 22·52 against 26·53 of the last year.

Epidemic.

166. There was no epidemic of any disease. There were some sporadic cases of cholera. In all 10 villages including the city were affected and of 301 cases 226 died. There was no case of plague or small pox.

Vital statistics.

167. The total number of births in the State during the year was 8,117 against 8,238 the rate per mille being 23·23 against 23·57 of the last year. The number of births in the Jamnagar City itself during the year was 490.

Vaccination.

168. For purposes of vaccination the State is divided into 7 circles to each of which one vaccinator is attached. In addition to these 7 there are 2 relieving vaccinators. During the year under report 10,889 primary vaccinations and 153 revaccinations were performed as against 10,974 and 125 respectively of the past year, showing a decrease of 85 primary and an increase of 28 revaccinations. Out of 10,889 primary and 153 revaccinations 10,853 and 114 were successful giving a percentage of 99 66 and 74·50 against 99·85 and 83·2 of the past year respectively.

Belgaum glycerinated lymph.

169. Belgaum glycerinated lymph has been introduced in the State for the last six years. Its results are satisfactory.

Cost of vaccination.

170. The total expenditure including the pay of the inspectors, vaccinators and peons, travelling allowances, contingencies &c., amounted

to Rs. 7,078 giving an average cost of Re. 0-10-9·3 per each successful case as against Re. 0-8-6·9 of the past year.

Village visits.

171. The towns and villages were visited as under:—

	1919-20	1920-21
By the Chief Medical Officer and Vaccination Superintendent	68	46
By the Inspectors	344	319
By the Vaccinators	680	683

Cost of medical and veterinary institutions.

172. The total cost of the medical institutions in the State was Rs. 93,383 against Rs. 82,848 in the previous year.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Personnel.

173. Mr. Bhagwandas M. Doshi, B. A., S. T. C. D. who is the head of the Educational Department for administrative, superintending and inspecting work, has no concern with the High School which is in charge of the Head Master Mr. Manishanker A. Raval, B. A. S. T. C.

Statistics.

174. The Nawanagar State consists of 689 towns and villages with an area of 3,791·3 sq. miles and a population of 3,45,353 souls. Out of these villages 175 have in all 211 recognised schools with 17,877 pupils and 68 unrecognised schools with 2,831 pupils. Over and above this as many as 80 villages avail themselves of the neighbouring schools within walking distance.

Schools.

175. The distribution of schools is as under:—

A.	High Schools	2
B.	Anglo-vernacular schools	2
C.	Middle schools	6
D.	English classes	9
E.	Primary schools	185
F.	Special educational institutions	7

High schools.

There are two State High Schools one at Jamnagar and one at Jodiya. Both are State institutions.

Anglo-vernacular schools.

The Anglo-vernacular schools are two, one at Khambhalia teaching upto the V standard and one at Kandorana teaching upto IV standard. Both are State schools.

Middle schools.

The Middle Schools are five boys' middle schools and one girls' middle school The Girls' Middle School at Jamnagar and the Boys' Middle School at Salaya and Balambha are State schools. The New English School and the Vibhaji English School are aided schools, and the Jamal Middle School is a private school.

English classes. The English classes at Kalawad, Paddhari, Lalpur, Bhanwad, Jodhpur, Raval; Hadiana, Atkot and Verad receive grants-in-aid from the State. The Shahpur English Class is a private school.

Primary schools. There are 136 State primary mixed schools for boys and girls and 19 State primary schools exclusively for girls. 22 primary schools are aided schools. There are 6 private primary schools and 1 more private primary school exclusively for girls called Hamubai's Girls School.

Special institutions. The Commercial Class, the Drawing Class, an orphanage at Jamnagar called Ananda Bawa Orphanage, an orphanage at Khambhalia called Gordhandas Orphanage, a Pathshala in Jamnagar, a Vedshala in Jamnagar and a Pathshala in Khambhalia are special institutions. The education in State schools is free and voluntary. The percentage of pupils to population is 5·8 while the percentage of school going age under instruction is approximately 39.

The High School Jamnagar. 176. The High School teaches from the 4th standard upwards and had on its rolls 421 pupils against 396 in the preceding year. The average monthly number on the rolls is 384 and attendance 347 against 384 and 331 respectively in the preceding year.

The school leaving examination. 177. The High School sent up 25 students for the school leaving examination held in March 1920 of whom 15 came off successful as declared by the University in June 1920. The percentage of passes was 60 as against 80 of the last year.

The High School laboratory and library. 178. The school possesses a well furnished laboratory. The school maintains two libraries one for teachers and one for boys. The latter is freely made use of by the boys.

Physical and moral education. 179. Physical exercise is compulsory on all boys. The school sent an athletic sports team of 15 to Rajkot to take part in the Lord Hardinge Challenge Cup competition held in February last. It was open to all the State high schools and the Garasia and Raj Kumar Colleges of Kathiawar. Of the 14 events that made up the programme of the sports as many as 10 were won by the Jamnagar High School team. It also won the championship cup. This result was mainly due to the keen personal interest evinced by His Highness in the physical training of the students.

The moral side of the education is also duly attended to. Every class has its turn of a lesson every week from selected religious literature; every morning prayers are offered before commencing school work. By way of further incentive Sanatan Dharma and Jain Religion competitive prize examinations were held in January last in the High School. Out of 32 students who appeared 25 came out successful of whom 15 were prize winners. At the Jain Dharma examination 5 passed and won prizes out of 10 who appeared.

Expenditure on Jamnagar High School.

180. The expenditure on the Jamnagar High School amounted to to Rs. 21,829 during the year.

The Jodiya High School.

181. Sheth Vasanji Jivandas built a high school at Jodiya at a cost of Rs. 90,000. It was declared open by His Highness last year. In the school 126 boys were in the lower standards I, II, and III and 34 boys were in the higher standards during the year under report. The average number on the rolls of this school is 127 and the average daily attendance is 109·4. The expenditure of this school came to Rs. 3,012.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

182. The New English School and the Vibhaji English School are grant-in-aid schools. The Jamal Middle School is a private school. In the first two fees are charged to students. In the Jamal School no fees are charged. These schools act as feeders to the Jamnagar High School. The grant given to the 1st one is Rs. 900 and to the 2nd Rs. 350 per annum. The girls' school in Jamnagar is newly opened and has 29 students on the roll. These are all local schools. The four Taluka middle schools are all State schools. The total number on the rolls of the Taluka middle schools was 358 students in the English classes. The 9 English classes in the Talukas receive grants-in-aid from the State. The number on the rolls of these classes is 329.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

183. There were 188 primary registered schools in the year under report as against 178 last year (3 of these are included in the number of special classes.) The increase of ten is due to the opening of new grant-in-aid schools. 168 are boys' primary schools of which 137 are State schools with 11,464 pupils and 22 are grant-in-aid with 956

pupils while 9 are private with 852 pupils on their rolls. There are 20 girls' primary schools, of which 18 are State schools with 2,384 pupils and 2 are private schools with 225 pupils on their rolls. It is gratifying to note that the tendency to educate girls in the higher primary stage is steadily gaining ground. The cost of the State primary schools amounted to Rs. 95,567 in the year under report.

Special education.

184. Under this head comes the following:-

The Drawing class:—It is attached to the High School and is open to outsiders as well as to the students of the High School. In the examination held in 1920, 5 out of 8 students sent up for the elementary examination and 2 out of 5 students sent up for the intermediate examination were successful.

The Commercial class:—It is also attached to the High School and is open to outsiders. Instruction is given in this class in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping and commercial correspondence. A centre of the phonetic institute, Bath, for holding examinations in Pitmans' shorthand was opened in the High School in the year under report. Elementary and theory examinations were held in October last in which 4 and 3 students respectively appeared. All came out successful and were awarded certificates by the institute.

Sanskrit Pathshalas:—One is maintained by the State in Jamnagar. The other is the result of private munificence at Khambhalia. The number of pupils at these institutions was 54 as against 51 last year.

Vedshala:—This is a grant-in-aid institution teaching the three Vedas (Rig, Yajus and Sama) with special attention to ritual mantras and accents etc. The annual grant is Rs. 500. There were 42 pupils at the close of the year as against 41 last year.

Orphanages:—The Anandabava Orphanage is a very useful institution in the heart of the town started and managed by Mahant Shri Ramprasadji. It is being conducted very successfully under the encouragement it has received from His Highness. There were 103 boys and 12 girls in the institution at the close of the year.

The inmates receive advantages of residential boarding school as also instruction in various handicrafts such as weaving, embroidery, knitting, cane work, etc

There is another orphanage at Khambhalia named after Sheth Gordhandas Valji which was availed of by 28 orphans this year as against 17 in the year preceding.

Native General Library.

185. This is a semi-state institute. The Educational Inspector is the ex-officio Secretary with committees of members-general and excutive-to assist him. The State contributed Rs. 606 towards its expenses in the year under report. 60 new books were purchased this year making a total of 3,929 books.

Backward classes.

186. The total number of Garasia students was 317; 47 of whom were in secondary schools. The number of Mahomedan students was 3,494 as against 3,434 last year. Mahomedan education owes much to the charities of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E. who is maintaining in Jamnagar 3 schools viz. the Jamal Middle School, the Jamal Urdu Madressa and Hamubai's Girls' School, the two latter being purely sectarian. There is only one school for the untouchable or Antyaja class. It is in Jamnagar with an attendance of 11 boys on its rolls.

Higher education.

187. Twelve of the past students of the High School came out successful in the higher university examinations. One student Mr. G. T. Mody obtained the degree of Doctor of Opthalmy in England. Higher education is encouraged in all its branches by a liberal award by the State of scholarships, the amount of which in the year under report was Rs. 5,184 as against Rs. 3,924 last year.

Hostels and boarding schools.

188. The following may be enumerated under this head.

(1) The Garasia Hostel in Jamnagar.

(2) The Lohana Boarding in Jamnagar.

(3) The Lohana Boarding in Jodiya.

(4) The Lohana Boarding in Salaya.

(5) The Bhansali Boarding House in Jamnagar.

(6) The Bhatia Boarding House in Shahpur.

(1) is a State institution; all the rest are supported by caste enterprise and charaties.

Physical education.

189. As noted elsewhere this branch receives special attention in the High School. In the other schools where there is no gymnasium boys are put through a daily course of physical drill and indigenous games. An extensive programme of sports on festive occasions such as His Highness' birth-day, visits of distinguished guests, etc. encouraged by handsome prizes, furnishes a strong incentive to this branch of education.

Medical inspection.

190. Arrangements exist for medical inspectiou of schools in Talukas. It needs to be more searching and suggestive.

Expenditure.

191. The total expenditure on education borne purely by the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,34,523 against Rs. 1,16,000 last year. The total amount of expenditure including private expenditure on education in the State came to Rs. 1,79,484.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1. THE JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

192. The total gross earnings of the railway during the year ended 31st March 1921 amounted to Rs. 4,56,631 against Rs. 5,15,237 in the previous year which was a record. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,48,178 or Rs. 10,633 more than the previous year.

The net earnings are Rs. 2,08,453 against Rs. 2,77,692. *i. e.* Rs 69,239 less than the previous year and gives a net return of 7·53 p. c. on the capital outlay including suspense.

The decrease in earnings is due to less imports of grain from foreign country owing to famine in the Deccan and to local production being good, also to non-celebration of marriages during the year.

The mileage open at the end of the year was the same as during previous years viz 54·22. The total capital outlay including suspense *i. e.* outlay on lines open and lines partly or wholly under construction at the end of the year 1919–20 was Rs. 25,83,031 and for 1920–21 was Rs. 27,68,321.

The earnings per mile per week during the previous year were Rs. 183 and during the present year Rs. 162.

Proportion of expense to earnings was 46·10 during the previous year against 54·35 in the present year.

193. Sanction of the Government of India is eagerly awaited for the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway construction, every arrangement for which is ready. Part of the earth work was done as a famine work in 1899–1900. The rest has made good progress. Some of the bridges are ready and the bigger bridge work has also made progress. A large quantity of materials such as rails and sleepers has been purchased.

The construction is to be done by the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway Co. whose managing agents are Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey & Co. and whose engineer-in-chief is F. C. Nissen Esq. who is also the Manager & Engineer-in-chief of the existing Jamnagar Railway.

B. ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation settlement work.

194. The officer in charge writes to say that there is nothing worth mentioning in the annual report.

C. THE RAYASAT DEPARTMENT.

195. This department is in charge of all the horses and carriages of the State and other paraphernalia for Sowaris.

The income of the department in the year under report was Rs. 3,657 and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,84,869 as against Rs. 2,010 and Rs. 1,58,152 respectively of the last year.

D. MOTOR & ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

106. These departments are under Messrs Shepherd and Tomlinson respectively. There were 46 motor cars last year and 3 more were purchased in the year under report.

There were 32 telephones last year. As a new line from Jamnagar to Balambha via Jodiya was made, 4 more telephones were added this year.

There is one workshop engine and there are six engines for the electric light.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the Motor Department in the year under report was Rs. 1,45,378 as against Rs. 71,089 last year. The expenditure on electric light, telephone etc. was Rs. 59,677 this year as against Rs. 34,220 in the preceding year.

E. THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

Service.

197. 26 mares were served during the year, of which 24 belonged to the State and 2 to private owners.

198. There were 29 brood mares at the begining. 2 were received from Jamnagar, making 31 in all. Of these 1 died, 3 were sold and 1 was sent to Jamnagar leaving 26 mares at the close of the year. *Brood-mares*

199. The young stock in the begining was 27 to which 13 more were added in the year. Of these 40, 1 died, 14 were sent to Jamnagar leaving 25 at the close of the year. *Young stock.*

200. The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 8,606 as against Rs. 11,330 of the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 20 as against Rs. 61 of 1919-20. *Cost.*

F. HORSE BREEDING.

201. There were 5 stallions in Jamnagar and 3 at Adhia Paddock. Of these 4 are Kathis, 1 Arab, 2 English thorough breds and 1 country bred.

G. MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

202. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year was 12. Of these, two are at Kalawad and Atkot, and one each at Salaya, Paddhari, Jam Jodhpur, Khambhalia, Amran, Khijadia, Rawal and Vansjalia. With the exception of the one at Khambhalia which gins aloe fibres, all these factories gin cotton. *Ginning factories.*

H. HORTICULTURE.

203. The State maintains a number of gardens in the city viz. the Lal Bag, the Grove, the Cambridge House, the Tulsidas, the Fitz Gerald House and Paratap Villas, the Vijay Bhuvan, the Jam Bungalow and Archi Villa, the Lal Bungalow, the Jubilee and the Lakhota; the last two as also the Tulsidas garden being open to the public.

Damage was caused to a lot of trees during the last tornado but it has been successfully repaired. The Lal Bag and the Tulsidas gardens are full of beautiful fruit bearing trees. English vegetable is also grown in the Tulsidas and some other gardens. The income from the gardens has amounted to Rs. 11,869 as against Rs. 13,000 last year. The expenditure came to Rs. 86,061 as against 90,930 last year.

I. ALIA BADA MODEL FARM.

204. This farm is under the charge of the Revenue Assistant Mr. Hemraj. Experiments are made to grow tobacco, Variali and other valuable crops. Demonstrations are given for the benefit of cultivators at the farm both in the use of improved agricultural implements and the method of raising valuable crops.

The income of the department in the year under report from sale of tobacco, Variali and other articles amounted to Rs. 2,470 and its expenditure to Rs. 3,416.

J. PEARL FISHERIES.

205. There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fisheries in the State, off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the Gulf of Cutch.

Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides, smaller varities of pearls designated "Kansara Pearls" which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt and lying on the sea bed near Pindara and Rozi. 7,782 pearls of the value of about Rs. 20,000 and Kansara pearls weighing 850 tolas and worth about Rs. 17,000 were found in the year under report.

The labour charges for extracting these pearls came to about Rs. 14,000. The cost of the establishment of the department including contingencies and travelling allowance came to Rs. 5,456 during the year under report.

K. PRINTING PRESSES.

State Printing Press.

206. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil-engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipts and expenditure.

206. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,819 (including receipts for the State Gazette) as against Rs. 5,600 last year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,981 as against Rs. 14,613 last year.

Private printing presses.

There are three printing presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing advertisements relating to the Ayurvedic medicines of Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji. Another publishes Jain religious books. The third executes job work.

L. STATIONERY.

208. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 43,383 were expended as compared with Rs. 52,244 in the previous year while Rs. 34,381 were the receipts from the sale of stationery, forms, etc. as against Rs. 36,633 of the previous year.

M. CITY IMPROVEMENT.

209. In the year under report 45 houses were pulled down. 39 new shops were constructed by the State and 47 shops were under construction and 16 shops have been built by private persons. The frontages of 14 houses were completed and those of 10 were under construction. 62,118 sq. feet of land and 18 shops and 2 passages were sold by the State.

Inquiry regarding 170 houses acquired by the State was commenced and in 148 cases the inquiry was completed. Rs. 1,24,284 were paid out as compensation for houses of which the inquiry was completed.

The income during the year was as follows:—

Rs. 46,732 for sale of materials of houses pulled down.

Rs. 8,816 for sale of materials of standing houses.

Rs. 66,383 for sale of shops.

Rs. 78,914 for sale of Ravli land, and

Rs. 63 miscellaneous.

Thus the total receipts of the department in the year under report came to Rs. 2,00,910.

The expenditure incurred was as follows:—

Rs. 28,155 for building shops.

Rs. 20,768 for building roads.

Rs. 9,678 expense of pulling down houses.

Rs. 7,336 miscellaneous improvement charges.

Rs. 1,24,284 paid for compensation to owners of houses.

Total Rs. 1,90,224

N. ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

210. There were 75 accidental fires this year as against 42 in the preceding year, which caused a damage of Rs. 21,294 against Rs. 7,210 in the previous year.

O. RECORD OFFICE.

211. The work of classifying and arranging the records has been completed to a great extent and what remains to be done is being attended to. Papers are being separated into A and B for the purpose of destroying at intervals of certain periods those that are not worth preservation. A very large number of old papers of the time of Dewan Moti Samalji are being classified and indexed.

The expenditure of this department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,908 and its income to Rs. 77 as against Rs. 5,561 and Rs. 91 respectively last year.

P. BARDASHI DEPARTMENT

212. The Bardashi Department which looks after the guests was as active as usual inspite of the fact that His Highness' absence in England is generally associated with fewer guests. The expenditure of this department in the year under report was Rs 72,531.

Q. THE TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

213. The tram line has been extended to Rozi and Bedi in the year under report. Petrol engines have been substituted for horses as motor

power. To facilitate the embarking and landing of passengers a steam launch has been purchased to run between the shore and the steamer. The tram and motor service from Rozi to the city has given an impetus to the passenger traffic from and to Cutch. The gross income of the department in the year under report was Rs. 47,962 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 81,438 of which Rs. 39,878 is reported to be capital expenditure and Rs. 35,288 as working expenses and Rs. 6,272 as office and supervision charges.

R. APANGASHRAM.

(Institute for the destitute and the helpless).

214. This institute which admits, houses and maintains helpless persons, who by reason of incurable disease, loss of limbs or other infirmities are incapable of maintaining themselves and have none to support them is a charitable and useful enterprise undertaken solely by Sheth Valabhdas Meghji, acting under the will of the late Sheth Hansraj Ladha of Jamnagar.

The year opened with 35 inmates, 28 were added during this year, 17 left and 4 died leaving 42 inmates in the Ashram at the close of the year.

The monthly expenditure of the institute came to Rs. 476.

S. ORPHANAGE.

Anathbalashram.

215. This institute for orphans and waifs is being extremely well managed by Mahant Shri Ramprasadji. It is very liberally endowed by the late Sheth Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and other charitable gentlemen.

In the beginning of the year under report there were 88 boys and 17 girls in the orphanage. 35 boys and 4 girls were newly admitted during the year making a total of 123 boys and 21 girls. 20 boys and 9 girls were released from or died in the institution thus leaving 103 boys and 12 girls in the institute at the close of the year.

An industrial class is attached to this institution which imparts useful training in the different industries to inmates as under.

18 in handweaving.
12 in tailoring.
6 in cane work.
2 in goldsmith work.
2 in carpenter work.

15 orphans are receiving English and 34 vernacular education. These orphans are kept in the institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed and well looked after.

A monthly cash contribution of Rs. 200 is made to the institution by the State.

The following further sums are also annually contributed.

Rs. 300 by the Jodhpur State.
Rs. 300 by the Dhranghadhra State.
Rs. 100 by the Vankaner State.
Rs. 80 by Lord Londesborough.
Rs. 25 by Sheth Behramji F. Karaka.
Rs. 15 by K. B. Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla.
Rs. 12 by Dossa Bhagwanji
Rs. 6 by Mistri Nathu Moti
} Who were once inmates of the orphanage and are now earning an independent living.

An annual contribution of Rs. 650 is received by the institution for distribution among the orphans in cash or in clothes.

Rs. 200 from the State.
Rs. 200 from the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
Rs. 100 from the heirs of R. B. Vasanji Khimji.
Rs. 100 from Sheth Vasanji Jivandas.
Rs. 50 from Mr. Pestonji Merwanji.

The cash donations thus received by the orphans at public meetings held for the purpose remain to their credit and are handed over to them when they leave the institute.

CONCLUSION.

216. The above is a short account of the working of the administration. In conclusion I may be allowed to add that in spite of the great drawback of Your Highness' absence in England for the greater part of the year, the Secretaries have carried on the administration very smoothly and successfully. This I may say is mainly due to the spell, influence and inspiration of Your Highness' name, to the wise directions given and the line of policy laid down for their guidance by Your Highness and above all to the full confidence reposed in them. The co-operation of the heads of departments and the other officers of the State has also materially contributed to the successful working of the administration.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1920-21.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A., L.L.B.	Dewan.	16—2-04	30—4-20	On leave since 1-5-1918
2. F. C. Nissen Esq., C. E. (Cooper's Hill), L.C.E. (Bombay).	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24-12-10	31—3-21	
3. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	10—9-16	do.	
	Revenue Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S., G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1-98	do.	
5. Parshuram B. Junnarkar Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Political Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
6. Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta Esq., B.A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law.	General Secretary.	1—6-17	do.	
7. Dayabhai B. Kora, Esq. L.C.E, etc.	State Engineer.	1—9-18	do.	
	City Officer.	20—3-20	do.	
8. Somchand K. Shah Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5-14	do.	
9. Dayashanker M. Jani, Esq	Officer-in-Charge of Departments of Commerce & Industry.	22—8-17	do.	
10. Keshavlal M. Dholakia Esq., High Court Pleader	Sir Nyayadhish.	17-12-19	do.	
11. Gulam Mahomad B. Munshi Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office	1—8-17	do.	
12. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas Esq.	Municipal Officer.	18—4-12	do.	
13. Chhelshanker J. Dave Esq.	Superintendent of Police.	6—4-18	do.	
14. E. Tomlinson Esq.	Superintendent of Electric Department.	1—3-20	do.	
15. H. W. Shepherd Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	do.	do.	
16. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha Esq., O. B. E.	Commandant, I. S. Lancers.	12—9-05	do.	
17. Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A.	Educational Inspector.	15—3-18	do.	
18. Mr. Shivsinhji Jiyaji..	Forest Superintendent.	1—4-13	do.	
19. Mr. Narsinhji Faljibhai.	Commandant, Huzur Body Guard.	1—2-19	do.	
20. Mr. Chhaganlal R. Patel.	Chief Audit Officer & Huzur Account Officer.	23—3-16	do.	
21. Capt. K. S. Savaisinhji.	Commandant, State Infantry.	24—4-20	do.	Lt. Kalekhan held charge from 1-4-20 to 23-4-20
22. Mr. Gokalbhai K. Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	21—8-95	do.	
23. Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao Junnarkar.	Chief Customs Officer.	29-12-17	do.	
24. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent	27—9-13	do.	

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1920–1921.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1920–21.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law.	These laws are adapted from British Laws.		
2. Mahomedan Law.			
3. Contract Act.			
4. Evidence Act.			
5. Specific Relief Act.			
6. Transfer of Property			
7. Indian Penal Code			
8. Criminal Procedure Code			
9. Whipping Act.			
10. Post and Telegraph Acts			
11. Civil Procedure Code			
12. Stamp Act.			
13. Court Fees Act			
14. Limitation Act.			
15. Registration Act.			
16. Insolvent Debtor's Act.			
17. Jail Act.			
18. Cattle Pound Act.			
19. Vaccination Act.			
20. Arms Act.			
21. Gambling Act.			
22. Salt Act.			
23. Opium Act.			
24. Abkari Act.			
25. Poisonous Drugs Act.			
26. Treasure Trove Act.			
27. Company's Act.			
28. Passport Rules.			
29. Boiler Inspection Act.	These are Local Acts		
30. Village Police Act.			
31. Game Rules.			
32. Tajia Rules.			
33. Slaughter House Act.			
34. Cruelty to Animals Act.			
35. Preservation of Useful Animals Act.			
36. The Eunuchs Act.			
37. Cattle Trespass Act.			
38. Intoxicating Drugs Act.			
39. Act relating to Police Deserters.			
40. Protection of Live-stock			
41. Forbidding exposure of sheep & goats.			
42. Prohibition to jump over village hedges.			
43. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police.			
44. Rules re post mortem examination.			
45. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu religious days.			
46. Building of parapets of wells.			
47. Protection of Orphans.			
48. Plague Rules.			
49. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.			

Appendix II. (*Contd.*)

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1920-21.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1920-21.	Remarks.
50. Rules and Regulations about Agar Vatchha Charans.	These are Local Act		
51. Rules and Regulations about Miyanas.			
52. Rules about State Crops			
53. Rules about sale of animals to butchers.			
54. Rules about weights and measures.			
55. Quarantine Rules.			
56. Rules about Provident Funds, Associations, etc			
57. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the City of Jamnagar.			
58. Rules about accidental fires.			
59. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar City and its Mahals			
60. Explosives Act.			
61. Rules about hunting wild animals and birds.			
62. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
63. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis.			
64 Nawanagar State Census Rules.			
65. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
66. City Survey Rules.			
67. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana Community.			
68. Rules about the Waghers, of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
69. Rules for regulating burial grounds.			
70. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
71. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places at Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of war.			
72. Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the war.			
73. Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.			
74. Agriculturists Relief Act			
75. Wandering Criminal Tribe's Act.			

M. PESTONJI,
For Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, 1920-21.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	12	6	0	0	0	18	1	6	0	1	3	14	2,530	
Infantry	166	67	1	0	51	181	1	162 M. L.	0	9	30	142	38,436	
Imperial Service Troops	147	8	1	4	11	139	1 Squadron	102 Short Rifles 40 M. L. E.	0	4	21	114	1,67,850	
Total...	325	81	2	4	62	338	3	310	0	14	54	270	2,08,816	

M. PESTONJI,
For Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1920–1941.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											
Inspector...	1	80	80								
Inspectors.	2	70	140	0	2	0	5	0	8	0	
Inspector	1	65	65								
Inspectors	4	60	240								
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade	2	55	110								
2nd Grade	5	50	250								
Do.	1	45	45	0	28	0	14	0	24	1	
3rd Grade	10	40	400								
Do.	1	35	35								
4th Grade	6	30	180								
Police Prosecutors	5	35	175	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Jamadars.											
1st Grade...	8	25	200	1	15	0	3	0	23	0	
2nd Grade	15	20	300								
Havaldars.	43	16	688								
Naiks.	56	14	784	0	31	0	9	0	0	46	
L. Naiks.	27	12	324								
Constables											
1st Grade...	174	11	1,914								
2nd Grade	241	10	2,410	90	192	2	106	1	300	253	
3rd Grade	138	9	1,242								

Mounted Police											
Jamadar	1	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Dafedars	2	35	70								
Sawars.											
1st Grade	8	32	256	0	29	0	1	0	20	19	
2nd Grade	10	31	310								
3rd Grade	21	30	630								
Camel Sawars.											
1st Grade...	12	24	288	0	5	0	0	0	8	10	
2nd Grade	6	23	138								
Total...	800	...	11,314×12 =1,35,768	91	302	2	138	1	471	329	

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	453	398	456	456	443	434	245	222	150	170	53·72	48·68	55·30	51·15	

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar State ...	29,356	31,775	12,986	7,831	44·23	24·65	

M. PESTONJI,
For Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.								Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																	
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility ..	0	5	5	0	1	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	1
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants	1	17	18	5	13	29	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Relating to weights and measures ..	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affecting public health	0	9	9	0	6	10	7	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	7	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murders	2	12	14	5	12	27	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	2	2
Culpable homicide ...	1	8	9	5	9	18	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Attempts to murder.	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Causing miscarriage.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurts &c.	8	741	749	566	638	1366	131	1	1	2	11	116	0	0	131	1211	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	8
Grievous hurts .	0	11	11	21	10	31	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	1
Kidnapping... ...	0	11	11	3	7	15	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Rape	0	3	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unnatural offences ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	9	184	193	204	156	244	144	3	8	7	66	49	11	0	144	89	0	0	53	4	3	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	7
Robbery	8	6	7	4	6	11	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dacoity	3	9	12	1	8	13	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Criminal trespass ...	0	87	87	47	34	80	7	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	7	73	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False documents ...	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relating to marriage	3	29	32	17	19	55	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Offences against Local Acts	1	139	140	181	148	183	153	0	16	0	12	125	0	0	153	28	0	1	15	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Miscellaneous ...	11	1189	1200	302	384	706	75	3	1	3	14	54	0	0	75	612	0	0	14	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	14
Total...	45	2464	2509	1371	1458	2804	556	9	46	12	116	361	12	0	556	2157	0	1	105	16	6	28	7	4	1	4	6	6	0	90	38

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Cases.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1920-21.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	36	48	109	57	2	0	0	7	37	85	27	9	25	0	0	24	3	
City F. C. Magistrate Court	986	978	7	163	394	654	50	9	1,221	1,277	883	149	235	0	1	9	3	
Khambhalia do ...	378	388	4	33	74	249	15	2	391	377	259	51	52	0	0	15	4	
Jodiya do ...	186	187	12	65	15	149	0	10	155	251	155	8	70	0	0	18	12	
Bhanwad do ...	202	227	20	17	36	148	5	4	342	230	123	62	41	0	0	4	2	
Kandorana do ...	64	64	3	12	10	20	4	3	61	52	24	10	18	0	0	0	1	
Atkot do ...	76	31	0	5	1	15	2	4	75	27	16	0	10	0	0	1	1	
Lalpur do ...	195	190	5	33	14	53	2	1	144	108	64	5	35	0	0	4	3	
Amran do ...	51	82	4	6	7	36	0	1	39	54	28	2	18	0	0	6	5	
Kalyanpur do ...	231	219	24	33	51	139	6	2	255	255	159	51	43	0	0	2	1	
Kalawad do ..	90	95	2	10	37	33	0	0	68	88	72	0	9	0	0	7	3	
Total...	2,425	2,509	100	434	641	1,502	84	43	2,788	2,804	1,810	347	556	0	1	90	38	

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court ...	27	1	1	20	20	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	71	0	0	17	16	24	24	17	17	3	3	8	8	0	0	3	3	
Total...	98	1	1	37	36	27	27	19	19	3	3	8	8	1	1	3	3	

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1920–1921.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duratoin.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M D.	
Nyayadhish. Court	172	181	243	346	415	527	234	330	181	197	2,43,272	22	272	52	59	114	41	49	9	35	117	4	174	2,42,237	6–19	
Small Cause „	38	14	442	736	480	750	466	732	14	18	33,440	0	736	0	643	93	0	0	0	203	227	53	249	31,611	1– 6	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court	61	58	171	326	232	384	174	291	58	93	83,659	0	292	34	174	86	11	21	0	54	108	26	103	10,641	7–11	
Jodiya „	74	97	155	213	229	310	132	211	97	99	38,024	3	205	5	124	66	9	6	0	42	104	3	62	23,126	6–29	
Bhanwad „	20	52	136	234	156	286	104	218	52	68	33,036	1	222	11	145	68	4	3	0	18	123	10	67	30,438	5–29	
Kandorna „	13	20	69	196	82	216	62	194	20	22	25,648	0	190	6	148	37	3	2	0	33	119	4	38	15,512	2–23	
Atkot „	0	0	37	62	37	62	37	59	0	3	3,165	0	60	2	47	12	1	0	0	11	36	4	8	2,824	1–14	
Lalpur „	36	53	126	279	162	332	109	304	53	28	35,615	1	259	19	168	81	6	4	0	56	150	7	91	49,748	5–22	
Amran „	2	4	45	78	47	82	43	74	4	8	16,277	0	68	10	46	20	1	1	0	1	41	3	29	11,584	1–16	
Kalyanpur „	13	54	153	304	166	358	112	323	54	35	21,365	0	293	11	237	55	0	1	0	77	164	25	57	26,993	3 21	
Kalawad „	7	14	107	142	114	156	100	136	14	20	14,634	1	136	5	99	32	3	2	0	18	73	6	39	12,620	2–12	
Total. ...	436	547	1681	2916	2120	3463	1573	2872	547	591	5,54,135	28	2733	155	1890	664	79	91	9	548	1262	145	917	4,57,334	4– 4	

M. PESTONJI.
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1920-21			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nyayadhish Court.	93	146	4,95,006	219	341	2,70,698	312	487	7,65,704	166	355	3,01,689	146	132	4,64,015	40	32	60	
Small Cause „	4	7	711	198	396	22,831	202	403	23,542	195	399	23,324	7	4	218	3	0	1	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	25	21	3,190	131	259	49,851	156	280	53,041	135	247	47,382	21	33	5,659	11	16	6	
Jodiya „	10	68	18,506	181	309	53,353	191	377	71,859	123	320	39,317	68	57	32,542	23	17	17	
Bhanwad „	11	29	10,846	85	107	23,078	96	136	33,924	67	127	24,717	29	9	9,207	6	2	1	
Kandorana „	9	19	13,467	161	219	40,989	170	238	54,456	151	214	42,291	19	24	12,165	14	3	7	
Atkot „	0	1	236	67	49	7,653	67	50	7,889	66	44	6,096	1	6	1,793	6	0	0	
Lalpur „	19	68	17,673	178	258	44,939	197	326	62,612	129	296	51,574	68	30	11,038	13	8	9	
Amran „	0	11	6,151	62	130	29,077	62	141	35,228	51	137	31,638	11	4	3,590	3	1	0	
Kalyanpur „	3	77	3,545	105	327	32,876	108	404	36,421	31	391	32,168	77	13	4,253	6	3	4	
Kalawad „	4	10	4,753	83	93	23,283	87	103	28,036	77	97	26,308	10	6	1,728	3	1	2	
Total...	178	457	5,74,084	1,470	2,488	5,98,628	1,648	2,945	11,72,712	1,191	2,627	6,26,604	457	318	5,46,208	128	83	107	

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Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court. ...	76	57	34	25	110	82	53	58	57	24	12,770	13,809	34	29	3	5	2	6	3	2	11	16	M. D. 15–19	M. D. 13–9
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	39	40	75	109	114	149	74	135	40	14	25,020	24,621	35	66	6	11	21	20	5	13	7	25	7—0	7–1
Total...	115	97	109	134	224	231	127	193	97	38	37,790	38,430	69	95	9	16	23	26	8	15	18	41	11—9	10–5

M. PESTONJI,
for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail's and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jail Superintendent's Office.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	0	
Central Jail	1	163	251	398	414	167·95	160·44	134	21,717	46·51	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	0	55	54	55	1·70	2·79	1	254	17·39	
Jodiya do ...	1	1	63	34	64	·83	2·97	1	91	8·48	
Amran do ...	1	2	12	13	14	·61	1·15	1	140	11·92	
Kalawad do ...	1	1	4	24	5	1·46	·14	0	107	7·75	
Kandorana do ...	1	1	10	39	11	1·52	·56	0	112	11·55	
Atkot Sub-jail ...	1	0	15	25	15	1·21	·99	3	409	26·64	
Bhanwad Lock-up ...	1	6	50	57	56	2·52	3·78	2	87	14·63	
Lalpur do ...	1	3	32	42	35	3·07	1·67	1	237	17·57	
Kalyanpur do ...	1	3	48	59	51	2·69	3·41	2	73	25·70	
Total...	10	180	540	745	720	183·56	177·90	145	24,021	29·27	

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar State ...	673	739	434	483	44	37	28	33	14	127	153	59	647	713	4,93,265	6,27,920	14	15	12	11	

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	419	3,30,371	1,874	465	4,37,008	2,191	
Sale deeds	42	68,040	267	34	44,921	199	
Wills	26	794	59	33	5,388	60	
Money bonds ..	14	8,670	56	126	34,730	278	
Miscellaneous ...	146	85,390	508	55	1,05,873	321	
Total..	647	4,93,265	2,764	713	6,27,920	3,049	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	590	...	...	611	
Net profit ...	...	...	2,174	...	...	2,438	

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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nawanagar State.	3,112	94,192	1,24,460	1,27,572	92,255	1,12,094	15,478	

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Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year **1920–1921.**

State.	April 1920	May 1920	June 1920	July 1920	August 1920	September 1920	October 1920	November 1920	December 1920	January 1921	February 1921	March 1921	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks
	Inches Cents. 00 00															
Nawanagar State.	00 25	22 71	10 39	1 75	00 22	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	35 32	22 25	20 4·4	

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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921

Article.	During March (past year). Seers per Re.			During March (present year). Seers per Re.			Remarks.
	Mnds.	Srs.	Tls.	Mnds.	Srs.	Tls	
Millet	...	13	10	...	13	...	
Wheat	...	13	10	...	13	...	
Juwar	...	20	...	....	24	...	
Urad	...	9	...	...	10	...	
Math	...	16	...	...	13	...	
Mag	...	10	...	...	9	...	
Gram	...	13	10	...	14	...	
Rice	...	4 to 8	...	...	5 to 13	...	

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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Office Establishment.	0	0	29,972				
Original Buildings & Repairs.							
I. New Buildings.							
1. Buildings.	8,77,532	0	0				
2. Roads.	91,986	0	0				
3. Irrigation.	56,973	0	0				
4. Reclamation.	28,612	0	0				
5. Harbour Works.	2,664	0	0				
6. Miscellaneous.	96,308	0	0				
Total...	0	0	11,54,075				
II. Repairs.							
1. Buildings.	0	43,144	0				
2. Roads.	0	48,528	0				
3. Irrigation.	0	2,571	0				
4. Reclamation.	0	0	0				
5. Harbour Works.	0	3,512	0				
6. Miscellaneous.	0	784	0				
Total...	0	0	98,539				
III. Miscellaneous.	0	0	5,016				
Grand Total...	0		12,87,602				

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male	Female.										
Nawanagar State.	1920–21	89,065	59,403	1,969	39,983	1,753	2,437	916	10,755	3,15,762	27,970	0	1,005	15,883	

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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920-1921.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Nawanagar State.	30	15,001	34	21,501	23	2,051	3	377	90	38,930	

M. PESTONJI,
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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1920-1921.

No.	Items.	Receipts Rupees.	No.	Items.	Expenses Rupees
1	Land Revenue.	41,03,805	1	Palace.	17,21,497
2	Customs.	5,66,469	2	Administration and Finance.	1,08,797
3	Salt.	50,999	3	Land Revenue.	6,77,758
4	Opium and Abkari.	1,68,933	4	Customs.	1,00,397
5	Stamps and Registration.	89,853	5	Salt.	20,188
6	Law and Justice.	11,281	6	Opium and Abkari.	619
7	Railway.	3,34,552	7	Stamps and Registration.	7,308
8	Jail.	6,143	8	Law and Justice.	55,242
9	Education.	456	9	Railway.	2,11,202
10	Medical	214	10	Jail.	24,020
11	Public Works.	21,027	11	Education.	1,32,638
12	Minor Departments.	2,90,458	12	Medical.	94,653
			13	Public Works.	12,94,976
			14	Military.	3,03,387
			15	Police.	2,26,279
			16	Rayasat.	4,56,153
			17	Political.	1,57,662
			18	Dharmada.	1,06,828
			19	Pension.	43,466
			20	Minor Departments.	4,86,667
			21	Unforseen.	1,50,642
	Total...	56,44,190		Total...	63,80,379

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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1920–1921.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital ...	10,958	838	468	311	19	40	26,802	227·02	
City Dispensary ...	18,800	0	0	0	0	0	7,519	216·55	
Jail do...	440	78	73	0	2	3	1,834	12·6	
Military Line do...	1,133	242	217	3	5	17	0	17·71	
I. S. Lancers do...	1,297	7	7	0	0	0	1,027	20·05	
Khambhalia Bai Monghibai Hospital	9,767	289	231	43	1	14	7,338	162·70	
Jodiya Ram Rax do	8,125	63	38	25	0	0	3,864	73·85	
Bhanwad Dispensary...	4,562	0	0	0	0	0	2,178	40·4	
Lalpur do ...	6,733	0	0	0	0	0	2,222	48·5	
Kalawad do ...	4,772	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	72·3	
Kandorana do ...	3,730	0	0	0	0	0	2,069	50·57	
Atkot do ...	4,118	0	0	0	0	0	2,284	45·6	
Kalyanpur do ...	2,425	0	0	0	0	0	2,011	25·7	
JamJodhpur do ...	6,365	0	0	0	0	0	2,235	54·3	
Paddhari do ...	4,975	0	0	0	0	0	1,897	47·87	
Total...	88,200	1,517	1,034	382	27	74	65,492	1,115·72	

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for Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1920-1921.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,45,040	8,238	8,117	0	121	8,239	7,856	0	383	23·57	23·52	23·58	22·76	

M. PESTONJI,
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Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1920–1921.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	High School	396	580	331·2	455·9	22,839	0	0	
4	5	Middle „	350	387	271·5	303·1	0	4,353	0	
1	1	Drawing Class	47	36	40	29	1,524	0	0	
1	1	Commercial „	11	10	12	8	360	0	0	
129	137	Primary School for boys	10,742	11,435	7,840·6	8,267	0	0	75,199	
17	19	„ for Girls	2,168	2,384	1,342·8	1,420·9	0	0	14,121	
153	165	Total of Schools maintained by the State	13,714	14,832	9,838·1	10,483·9	24,723	4,353	89,320	
		Aided Schools								
11	11	Middle „	909	823	686·3	763·6	0	2,332	0	
23	22	Primary „	1,001	956	799·8	840·6	0	0	2,106	
34	33	Total of Aided Schools	1,910	1,779	1,486·1	1,544·2	0	2,332	2,106	
187	198	Grand Total...	15,624	16,611	11,324·2	12,028·1	24,723	6,685	91,426	

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